

WEATHER - PARIS: Occasional snow. Temp. 43-45 (P.M.). Tomorrow variable. Temp. 43-45 (P.M.).  
NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 43-45 (P.M.).  
NATIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 2

Austria	4.5	Libya	9	Pakistan	1.5
Belgium	1.5	Luxembourg	15	Poland	1.5
Denmark	1.5	Netherlands	0.5	Romania	1.5
France	1.5	Norway	1.5	Soviet Union	1.5
Germany	1.5	Portugal	1.5	Turkey	1.5
Greece	1.5	Spain	1.5	U.S. Military	1.5
Ireland	1.5	Sweden	1.5	Yugoslavia	1.5
Italy	1.5	Switzerland	1.5		
Japan	1.5	Taiwan	1.5		
Lebanon	1.5	U.S. Military	1.5		



## U.S. Seizes Russian on Spy Charge

### UN Translator Held in Seattle

SEATTLE, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A Russian who works as a translator at the United Nations was in jail today on charges of trying to buy secret information about U.S. missile defenses from a U.S. Air Force sergeant.

Alexander V. Tikhomirov, 37, who lives with his wife and daughter in New York, was arrested as a Soviet spy yesterday by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents after a meeting with the sergeant.

He was held in city jail in lieu of \$100,000 bond while federal officials tried to determine whom he wanted them to notify in his behalf.

"I protest my detention and I ask you to inform our consul in Washington, D.C., and our mission in New York," Mr. Tikhomirov said in a thick Russian accent at his arraignment.

The FBI charged him with attempting espionage "from personal information... and information furnished by a confidential source who is a technical sergeant in the U.S. Air Force."

The information concerned anti-aircraft and missile weapons and installations defending the Pacific Northwest.

**\$300 Payoff**  
The FBI said the sergeant, who was not identified, contacted an agent on Dec. 6 and reported that Mr. Tikhomirov had met him in Seattle, given him \$300 to obtain some secret material and set another meeting for yesterday.

The Soviet citizen was arrested outside the Colonial Theater in downtown Seattle after receiving secret documents.

A preliminary hearing was scheduled for Wednesday to determine if the FBI had probable cause to issue a warrant for Mr. Tikhomirov's arrest. If the evidence is adequate, he will be bound over to a federal grand jury.

The FBI complaint specifically charged Mr. Tikhomirov with conspiring since Jan. 4, 1968, "in the western district of Washington and the southern district of New York and elsewhere... with agents and employees of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and with other persons unknown... to obtain documents, writings and notes connected with the national defense with the intent and reason... that the information would be used to the advantage of... the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics."

The FBI said Mr. Tikhomirov was employed by the UN Secretariat as a translator. Born in Gorki, he came to this country in 1956, and lives with his wife and daughter in the Excelsior Hotel in New York City.

**No Immunity**  
Because of his status as a Soviet national employed by the UN—at an annual salary of \$14,000 or \$15,000—he is not protected by diplomatic immunity and faces a possible sentence of ten years in prison and a \$100,000 fine. A spokesman for the UN said the organization did not plan to send anyone to Seattle.

The arrest was the first involving suspected Soviet espionage in the Seattle area since a Russian naval lieutenant, Nikolai Gregorovich Redin, was arrested in 1946.

Redin was accused of obtaining secret information about the construction of a U.S. Navy submarine tender.

He was acquitted of the charge by a federal court jury here and returned to Russia in late 1946.



OUCH—Golfer Doug Sanders (center) holds his head after being struck by a golf ball hit by Vice-President Agnew (right). Offering sympathy is Bob Hope.

## Agnew as a Golfer: Ask His Partner

By Ross Newhan  
PALM DESERT, Calif., Feb. 8.—Preparing to tee off in the fourth round of the Bob Hope Desert Classic at La Quinta Country Club yesterday, professional golfer Doug Sanders shook the hand of the Vice-President of the United States, and said:

"Well, sir, are you looking forward to today's round?"

"Yes," replied Spiro Agnew. "I'm looking forward to it with great trepidation. These people living the fairways are living dangerously."

Mr. Sanders smiled, and said, "Perhaps we could issue helmets."

Ironically, it was Mr. Sanders who required the helmet, for he was hit in the head by Mr. Agnew's second shot, a sliced 3-wood, that prompted one member of the gallery to exclaim:

"The Vice-President must think Sanders is a Democrat."

"Come Out of Nowhere"  
The shot that struck Mr. Sanders above his left temple came moments after Mr. Agnew, playing in a foursome that also included Bob Hope and Sen. George Murphy, R., Calif., had hooked his drive off the first tee.

That shot sent spectators on the left side of the fairway ducking for cover. The ball came to rest on the edge of a road and the gallery bravely closed around it.

Mr. Sanders was walking up the middle of the fairway and the crowd blocked his view of the Vice-President's next swing.

"It was like the ball came out of nowhere," said Mr. Sanders later. He was not seriously injured. "Now I know how

hooked his drive off the first tee."

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2.

## Enoch Powell Gets Irish Up

ENNISKILLEN, Northern Ireland, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—Enoch Powell, the outspoken British Conservative member of Parliament, last night sparked off another controversy with a suggestion that Britain should treat the people of the Irish Republic as foreigners.

Mr. Powell, whose views on racial questions have aroused fierce argument, said it was time to stop giving them the special privileges of British citizens. He also urged that Northern Ireland be made a full part of Britain.

He told a political meeting that the Conservative party would see that a person from the Irish Republic would have no more rights "than a Frenchman, Russian or Australian" when it came to entering Britain.

## Plastic Paint Coating to Help End All Tooth Decay in U.S.

By Harold Schmeck Jr.  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A task force of the National Institute of Dental Research is working toward the elimination of tooth decay in the United States.

The idea is moving to the advanced research stage. The task force chairman believes the goal can be achieved within this decade, with public cooperation. The same view has also been expressed by others in the institute.

This would by no means throw the current generation of dentists out of work. It has been estimated that the 200 million Americans have about 800 million untreated cavities.

In the light of what is now known, the new cavity-free era would have three probable mainstays—plastic tooth paint, chemicals to kill certain bacteria in the mouth, and improved use of fluoride.

"There is no question in my mind, on scientific basis, that the disease is preventable," said Dr. Henry W. Scher, chairman of the institute's Caries Task Force. Caries is the technical name for tooth decay.

The new proposed federal budget would give the anti-decay research program an additional \$5 million for fiscal 1971, almost tripling its funding.

Among the proposed new methods, the tooth-painting idea appears particularly promising. The purpose is to seal the pits and fissures in the grinding surface of molars and bicuspids, which are the sites of most decay even in fluoride-treated teeth.

The coating is a liquid plastic

## Attacks Injure 12

# Israel Raids Near Cairo

## As Arab Nations Meet

By Raymond H. Anderson  
CAIRO, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Israeli fighter-bombers striking at targets in the vicinity of the industrial city of Helwan wounded 12 civilian employees of the El Nasr automobile works, Egypt's Ministry of the Interior reported today.

The Israeli planes, described as American-made Phantoms, attacked targets at Helwan, about 15 miles south of Cairo, and at Inshas, northeast of Cairo, about 10 a.m.

Cairo's first communiqué on the raids said that seven civilians had been wounded in the Helwan raid and eight soldiers wounded at Inshas. It was not clear whether the seven civilians first mentioned were in addition to the 12 automobile-plant workers.

There has been a growing expectation in Cairo that Israeli aircraft would start soon to strike at industrial and other strategic civilian targets as Israel's air war against Egypt intensified.

Phantom, Skyhawk Downed  
One of the raiding Phantoms was shot down by MIG-21s northwest of Port Said, at the northern end of the Suez Canal, Cairo's military spokesman said.

In the afternoon, an Israeli Skyhawk was shot down during an attack on Egyptian positions along the southern sector of the canal and fell in flames on the eastern shore, according to a communiqué tonight.

Egyptian fighter-bombers also were in action during the day, carrying out two attacks on Israeli gun positions, trenches and tanks, Cairo's spokesman said. All the Egyptian planes were said to have returned safely from the missions.

[An Israeli Army spokesman said Israeli jets raided military targets near Cairo today and shot down two Egyptian MIG-21s which tried to stop them, United Press International reported from Tel Aviv. All Israeli planes returned safely from the raid, he said.]

Israeli pilots used cannon fire to knock down the MIGs, the spokesman said. "One Egyptian MIG-21 was seen exploding in midair. The other plane plummeted in flames after its pilot bailed out," he said.

[Egyptian jets vainly tried to intercept the Israeli planes hitting an army camp 13 miles northeast of Cairo and another army camp near the military industrial center of Helwan, the spokesman said.]

[The Israeli planes had already hit the camps when the MIGs zoomed in, he said. "The pilots reported hitting their targets and observed a large explosion near Helwan."]

**5-Nation Conference**  
The explosion of bombs and rattle of anti-aircraft weapons created a warlike background for the conference of five Arab countries under way at Helwan, a northeastern suburb of Cairo. The conference opened last night to discuss strategy and problems of the conflict with Israel.

First reports on the Israeli air raid at Helwan said the bombs had struck a concentration of old supplies. At Inshas, according to a communiqué, the Israeli bombs missed a military camp but wounded eight soldiers nearby.

The downed Phantom, the military spokesman said, was hit by MIG-21s that were on a training exercise over the delta near the escape route of the Israeli planes.

When the Phantoms appeared, the spokesman said, the MIGs were given the order to attack and caught the Israeli pilots by surprise.

This was the second Phantom claimed by Egyptian pilots. Early last September, it was reported that a MIG-21 shot down a Phantom over the Israeli-held eastern shore of the Gulf of Suez. The Egyptian pilot was said later to have received a decoration and a sizeable bonus.

Egyptian fighter-bombers were also reported in action today, attacking Israeli gun positions and other targets in the Sinai Peninsula north of Israel.

In the so-called confrontation mini-summit conference, the heads of delegations met informally this morning but put off a formal session until their foreign ministers

and defense ministers had finished the preparation of reports.

Egypt, Jordan, Syria, Iraq and Sudan are taking part in the conference, the second by the so-called confrontation countries.

Libya dropped out of the meeting to avoid jeopardizing negotiations with France for Mirage jets, but the revolutionary chief of Libya, Lt. Col. Muammar Kadhafi, sent a message urging "practical steps by which the Arab world can throw its entire weight into the battle of honor."

The leader of the oil-rich country added: "We in Libya are behind you with everything we possess, and more."

The discussions in the confrontation meeting are being kept secret, but they are likely to involve the dangers raised by recent Israeli air strikes, the Soviet

Union's pledge of increased air support if the United States delivers more aircraft to Israel, and a detailed assessment of the military situation on the eastern and western fronts against Israel.

**Israeli Policeman Killed**  
TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—An Israeli border policeman was killed today in an explosion at a mined roadblock set up by Arab guerrillas on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan, military sources said here. No further details were immediately available on the incident in the outskirts of Ramallah.

A military spokesman announced later that two residents of Ramallah in the occupied Gaza Strip were wounded last night when a hand grenade was thrown in their place.

**Formal Step Not Taken**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The State Department denied yesterday that the Nixon administration had decided to meet Israel's request to purchase more jet aircraft.

In yesterday's New York Times, Ted Sautel quoted high official sources here as having said that the Nixon administration had decided to supply Israel with additional jet aircraft and other war material it requested last autumn.

Mr. Sautel said that this decision—involving the sale of at least 25 Phantom jet fighter-bombers and more than 80 Skyhawk jet fighters—was reported to have been reached by President Nixon following the arrival Saturday of a note from Soviet Premier Alex. N. Kosygin, threatening in effect that additional advanced jets would be given to the United Arab Republic if the United States continued to support Israel.

In replying to Mr. Kosygin's note on Wednesday, Mr. Nixon was understood to have made it clear that the United States planned to meet the Israeli request. The texts of the two communications have not been made public, but U.S. officials conveyed their substance to news media.

A department spokesman, John F. King, said yesterday in a statement:

"While references to the report published Feb. 7 in The New York Times to the effect that a decision has been taken to sell aircraft requested by Israel, the story is inaccurate. No decision has been made on this matter. The Israeli request is under study."

Other authoritative officials said, however, that the administration was studying the request.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Start of Tour of Africa

# Rogers Gets Tepid Welcome

## On His Arrival in Morocco

By Murrey Marder  
RABAT, Feb. 8 (UPI)—There seemed to be a slight chill in the air on this first stop of Secretary of State William F. Rogers' ten-day tour of Africa.

American sources suspect the reason for the "cool but correct reception," as one put it, which Mr. Rogers received when he arrived here last night is strictly related to Arab-Israeli tensions.

As a pro-Western and moderate Arab nation ruled by a king, Morocco evidently feels increasingly on the spot to validate its Arabism as the Middle East temperatures are rising.

Morocco's long ties with the United States informed sources here suggest, may have caused King Hassan II to be particularly sensitive right now about appearing too effusive over an illustrious American guest.

To the east, just beyond Algeria, is Libya, where a king was deposed last September by a revolutionary junta. Thousands of Egyptian advisers are pouring into that nation by order of Egypt's President Gamal Abdel Nasser, whose leadership is shaky.

Egyptian fighter-bombers were also reported in action today, attacking Israeli gun positions and other targets in the Sinai Peninsula north of Israel.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



AT THE SUMMIT—From left, Syrian Defense Minister Maj. Gen. Hafez Assad, Syrian President Nureddin Atassi, Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser, Jordanian King Hussein, the president of the Sudanese Revolutionary Council, Gen. Gaafar Nimeiri and a Sudanese official.



## Mrs. Meir Says Air Forays Expose Nasser as a Failure

By James Feron

TEL AVIV, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Premier Golda Meir said Friday that Israeli air raids deep inside the United Arab Republic had brought the war home to President Gamal Abdel Nasser and exposed him as a failure to his people.

Speaking in her Tel Aviv office, Mrs. Meir said Israeli planes would continue to strike well within the Egyptian heartland as long as Israeli forces continued to come under fire from across the Suez Canal.

"We're not bombing the interior to force him to make peace," Mrs. Meir said. "We go into the interior in order to make it well known

to him and to the people of Egypt that either it's quiet on both sides or there's bombing on both sides."

### Joint Interview

The premier, in an interview with James Reston, vice-president of The New York Times, and this correspondent, examined a wide range of topics as Israel neared the end of the third year after the 1967 fighting.

She spoke with a measure of despair of the Arab's continued unwillingness to accept Israel's presence in the Middle East and of the need for more military equipment to maintain security.

She rejected the concept of a Palestinian state, saying there was no reason why Jordan could not serve that purpose.

It was the confrontation with Mr. Nasser that drew her greatest scorn, however. She spoke critically of his leadership and seemed to dismiss the chances of his ever making peace with Israel.

"People say to us, how do you expect Nasser to negotiate peace with you? He's humiliated and he's frustrated."

"Well, what's he frustrated about?" she asked. "Because he tried to throw us into the sea and he did not succeed? So I must have sympathy with him for his frustration?"

### The Disadvantage

"Of course he's being humiliated. But then we have to ask ourselves—and I think our friends have to ask themselves—what? Are we supposed to sit on the canal and take the shelling?"

"When you compare what he has on his side of the canal and what we have on our side—I mean, we're at such a disadvantage. The Egyptians have a solid wall of men and tanks and guns and what not. What we have on our side is no comparison. So what do we do? Sit there and take it?"

Mrs. Meir was asked if she did not see a danger in encouraging an irrational Egyptian response to the deep penetration raids being conducted by Israeli assault aircraft.

"You're right. There is that danger," she said, but added that Israel had no alternative. Once the cease-fire was abandoned, Israel had to conduct its military actions as it saw fit, she indicated.

What if President Nasser fell? Would his successor be better able to negotiate with Israel?

"He can't be worse," she said, "and he must be different. When Nasser left, it wasn't Stalin who followed," she added with a smile.

### Report Disturbs Officials

According to U.S. officials, no decision of any kind has been made, however, on a parallel Israeli request for financial assistance—possibly in the form of credits for military procurement here.

Administration sources appeared disturbed that the report of the decision was published three days after Mr. Nixon replied to the note from Premier Kosygin.

The administration let it be known that Mr. Kosygin blamed the United States for the increase in Middle East violence through its support for Israel.

Mr. Nixon, according to U.S. officials, rejected the Soviet charges and proposed discussions both on a limitation of arms shipments to the Middle East and on a formula to end the Arab-Israeli conflict.

But, according to informants, he also made it clear to Premier Kosygin that the administration would continue supplying Israel with arms if this were needed for her defense.

He had made the same point at his Jan. 30 news conference.

Although informants stressed that the Kosygin note appeared to have tipped the scales in favor of a decision to sell Israel the jets, the administration was said to be embarrassed over the report that it had decided to go ahead with the aircraft sale in the immediate wake of the Nixon-Kosygin exchange.

The desire here was to avoid the impression that the United States was acting to heighten the Middle Eastern conflict, even though the Israeli request is reported to have been received sympathetically even before Premier Kosygin wrote Mr. Nixon.

### Pravda Criticizes U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today publicly ignored the Western Big Three notes on the Middle East and accused the United States of persistently building tension in the area.

Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, said in its weekly international commentary that "one can note a definite synchronization between expansion of military action by Israel and the persistent refusal by the United States to promote peaceful political regulation" of the situation.

In another article, referring to increased American arms aid, Pravda said "Washington once again has shown its hand and disclosed it favors one side in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The decision means the open encouragement of the Israeli aggressors, against the resolution of the Security Council, to bomb Arab countries, occupy Arab lands, and persistently strengthen tension in the Middle East."

### Agnew as a Golfer

(Continued from Page 1) those, gun-ducking bullets in Vietnam.

"Actually, with the big crowds, I knew somebody was going to get hit, but I never dreamed it would be me. I said to the Vice-President, 'You know, eh, I've been playing poorly recently, but you didn't have to do this to me.'"

When Mr. Agnew saw the ball strike Mr. Sanders, he covered his face with his hands and then rushed to the side of the professional. Mr. Sanders wiped away a small amount of blood, assured the Vice-President he was fine and play continued.

From that ominous beginning, Mr. Agnew's golf improved only slightly. Carrying an 18 handicap, the Vice-President told Mr. Sanders, "A 30 handicap wouldn't be enough. I've been playing only about once a month."

The day was warm (85 degrees) and the gallery that fol-

## Lagos Bars Access to Jailed Clerics

Irish Embassy Seeks Contact With 29

LAGOS, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The Nigerian government has not yet responded to a request for diplomatic access to 29 Roman Catholic priests and nuns who have been held in Port Harcourt for the last ten days, an Irish Embassy spokesman said today.

He said the federal government had been "made aware of the Vienna Convention" to which Ireland and Nigeria are signatories and which defines the right of access to nationals held captive.

"But we have had no reaction from the government," the spokesman said.

The missionaries, including the Bishop of Owerri, 61-year-old Joseph Whelan, are the second group of Catholic workers to be rounded up by the 3d Marine Commando Division, which overran Nigeria's breakaway Eastern Region, formerly known as Biafra.

The first group of 32, after being convicted of being in Nigeria illegally and sentenced to six months imprisonment, were deported last Thursday.

U.S. Priest Complains

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (UPI).—An American priest seized in Biafra by Nigerian troops charged yesterday that U.S. officials made no effort to aid him during three weeks of captivity.

"I could have voted away in jail if the secretary from the Irish Embassy had not come looking for us," the Rev. Leo Horik said.

The U.S. Embassy never sent anybody to look for us or to the trial."

Father Horik, 52, was the only American among the group of 32 Catholic missionaries reported.

The priest said he was trying to bring pressure on the State Department to act in behalf of Sister Vivien Vokuba of Duluth, Minn., a Maryknoll doctor, who is among 29 other missionaries still awaiting trial in Port Harcourt.

### Relief Effort Praised

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—The U.S. government is "very encouraged by the positive attitudes Nigerian officials have taken" regarding relief efforts for Biafrans, a U.S. official said yesterday.

The official, who could not be identified but has had experience in relief matters, said the internal Nigerian airlift and truck transport of food supplies is well under way to Biafra.

### Civil-Rights Protesters Stage Sit-Down in Belfast Streets

By John M. Lee

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Civil-rights demonstrators in Belfast and nine provincial towns defied the Northern Ireland government's new Public Order Act yesterday by sitting in the streets and disrupting traffic.

The protests were fairly peaceful, although small groups of Protestant extremists appeared in counter-demonstrations in some towns.

Two men were arrested for disorderly behavior, and the names of more than 90 persons were taken in five centers with a view toward possible prosecution.

The government's action toward prosecuting the people, mostly Roman Catholics, who staged sit-ins and counter-demonstrations is regarded as a crucial testing point in the continuing struggle between the rival groups. Both acts are illegal under the new law.

The Public Order Act, which came into effect Thursday, has been assailed by politicians representing the Catholic minority as limiting the right of protest against the Unionist government, which represents the Protestant majority.

### Agnew as a Golfer

(Continued from Page 1) loved Mr. Agnew's foursome was estimated at 3,000. Members of the Secret Service patrolled the fairways, but the Vice-President walked as close as he could to the ropes, smiling and shaking hands with the spectators.

After striking Mr. Sanders, Mr. Agnew hit a spectator on the knee with his tee shot on the third hole and added a flourish to the front nine by missing the ball completely as he attempted to drive on No. 8.

The Vice-President got his only par on the tenth hole, and picked up his ball on more holes than he finished.

When the round was over, Mr. Hope said, "If you think the Vice-President was on tour when he went to Asia, you should have seen the amount of ground he covered today."

Mr. Agnew received a standing ovation from the fans in the bleachers when he left the 18th green. He refused to divulge his score.

"Well," he said, "at least the weather was beautiful."

Mr. Sanders finished with a par 72, a remarkable round under the circumstances.

### EEC Reaches Broad Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

hard-line Gaullists like Michel Debré, Defense Minister, attacking the Dec. 22 accord, the French said they had to reconsider.

At a council meeting in Brussels lasting until 7 a.m. yesterday, the EEC foreign ministers finally managed to wrap everything up.

Charles II found that once he transferred a little power to the 17th-century English Parliament, it just started taking more and more inevitably as part of an inexorable process. This may be the pattern with the European Parliament.

The Strasbourg institution will be given control over 3.5 percent of the community budget in 1976, when it will assume its new role. The money will be spent on such items as administrative costs and information policy. Other budget funds are under the control of the Council of Ministers, the EEC's highest decision-making authority.



RIVER OF FIRE—Huge clouds of smoke and flame billowing from liquid gas that spilled onto the Rhine at Ludwigshafen, West Germany, after a tanker exploded.

## Paris Reds Drop Deviationist From His Main Party Posts

By Henry Giniger

PARIS, Feb. 8 (NYT).—The French Communist party removed an ideological thorn in its side today by dropping Roger Garaudy, one of its principal intellectuals, from the Central Committee and the Politburo.

The relegation to the rank and file of Mr. Garaudy, who has spent almost 36 of his 58 years in the party, followed the 19th congress of the party in the municipal gymnasium of suburban Nanterre, a Communist stronghold.

Mr. Garaudy's criticisms of the Soviet Union and of its invasion of Czechoslovakia were unacceptable to the party leaders who affirmed, in the theses that the congress adopted, that "the French Communist party intends to develop and reinforce its close cooperation with the Communist party of the Soviet Union."

Party Criticized Invasion

The party criticized the invasion when it happened but, although the Soviet action provoked a large number of party members, notably among the intellectuals, the leaders had since refused to allow the party's traditional solidarity with Moscow to be altered.

Despite the drop, the party remains the biggest in France. In addition to trying to build up its own membership, the party placed great emphasis on ending divisions among the Left and forming a common front against the Gaullist-Centrist coalition now in power.

In dealing with Mr. Garaudy the party established a precedent that departed from the peremptory way it has dealt with deviationists in the past. At the beginning of last month Mr. Garaudy was given space in the official party organ, L'Humanité, to defend his ideas and last Friday he was given time on the floor of the congress.

Disidents who have been allowed to speak in the past did so to acknowledge their errors and engage in self-criticism. Not so with Mr. Garaudy, who was a lonely figure as he sat among the delegates in the vast concrete and glass hall and listened for two days to repeated attacks on him and his positions.

For a recent book, "The Great Turning Point of Socialism," Mr. Garaudy was accused of "right-wing deviationism" and of "anti-Sovietism." In the book, Mr. Garaudy develops the idea that advanced industrial countries like France were producing a new society in which engineers, technicians and other scientific personnel were assuming great importance. Such people formed with the traditional working class "a new historical bloc," according to Mr. Garaudy, who was subsequently

## Rhine Boat Blast Sets River Afire, Toll May Be 5

LUDWIGSHAFEN, Germany, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Five persons apparently died over the weekend after a cargo of propylene gas aboard a tanker exploded here and turned the Rhine into a river of flame.

The blast sank a nearby tanker, Friday night and sent a sheet of flaming gas scudding across the Rhine. Three other ships were caught in the inferno. Traffic on the river was suspended eight hours.

One crewman of the VTG-70 died today. The captain, two crewmen and the four-year-old daughter of one crewman from the St. Juerjen are missing. A spokesman for the marine police said: "We have only the slightest hopes of finding any of them alive."

### Oil Leaking From Ship

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—A tanker was breaking up on the Canadian coast today as experts sought to find a way to destroy it before millions of gallons of oil spill into the sea. They hoped to set fire to the ship.

### B-52s Bomb

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (AP).—The U.S. Command, ignoring the Viet Cong cease-fire, put B-52 bombers back into action yesterday.

Four waves of B-52s unloaded up to 600 tons of bombs on suspected enemy troop concentrations along the Cambodian border northwest of Saigon and in Binh Tuy Province, east of the capital.

B-52s also staged raids against North Vietnamese supply camps on the Laotian border just north of the A Shau Valley.

Meanwhile, allied troops searching an enemy ammunition stockpile in War Zone D tripped a

## South Vietnamese Press HQ Bombed; No One Is Injured

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—A booby trap that exploded cache, killing or wounding 11 military spokesmen said.

The casualties included American Green Beret killed, four wounded. The team of a Viet Cong irregulars they were suffering one man killed and wounded.

The team was searching for a score of arms caches in a enemy supply depot discovered month 45 miles northeast of Saigon.

Blast in Marine Club

SAIGON, Feb. 8 (UPI).—U.S. command said yesterday a hand grenade exploded in a Marine club, killing a Marine and wounding 11.

The girls were singing "Boomerang, Boomerang." One of them suddenly threw a hand grenade, killing one and wounding 11.

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HIT UNKNOWN OBJECT—The liner Angelina Lauro in a drydock in Genoa for repairs to damage done in a collision with a submerged "something" in January.

## Possible Collision of Liner, Soviet Sub Probed by Italy

ROME, Feb. 8 (Reuters).—The Italian government has ordered an inquiry to discover whether damage to the 24,377-ton Italian liner Angelina Lauro could have been caused by a collision with a Soviet submarine, it was announced yesterday.

Merchant Navy Minister Vittorio Colombo, who ordered the inquiry, has also asked the Defense Ministry to give the precise position of the submarine at the time, the announcement said.

Press reports Friday suggested that a 2,000-ton F-class Soviet sub may have been in collision with the Angelina Lauro near the Bay of Naples early last month.

A spokesman for the Flotta Lauro line, which owns the liner, said the ship collided with an unidentified underwater object during the night of Jan. 8-10 while on its way north up the Italian coast from Naples to Genoa.

Rudder Damaged

The liner remained in Genoa for nine days for repairs to the rudder before departing for Tenerife and Cape Town on a round-the-world cruise, the spokesman added.

None of the 1,200 passengers and crew reported bearing anything at the time, but later it was discovered that the steering was not working properly and checks in Genoa revealed a damaged rudder.

The company said there had so far been no plausible explanation for the accident.

On Friday, a damaged Soviet submarine left an anchorage north of Morocco where it had undergone repairs at sea and set off with an escort of several Russian ships into the Atlantic.

Sources said it was probably heading "toward a Baltic port."

Spanish Denial

MADRID, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Spanish authorities yesterday denied reports published by a London newspaper that a damaged Russian submarine had taken shelter in the harbor of Spain's African enclave of Melilla.

## Rogers Starts Africa Tour

(Continued from Page 1)

member 9 and the United States search for peace in the area. What Mr. Rogers was conveying was what American officials call a "handed" Arab-Israeli settlement. The Rogers speech, as the Arab nations know, caused chagrin in Israel.

Mr. Rogers, in response to newsmen's inquiries, brushed aside any significance to the lack of a formal welcoming statement for him last night. Afterward, American officials noted, Mr. Boutaleb made an unscheduled visit to Mr. Rogers' suite at the Rabat Hilton Hotel and spent an hour with him in private conversation.

Mr. Rogers told reporters that the primarily discussed economic development in Morocco and no mention was made of the Middle East.

Diplomatic observers here who calculate such happenings with hair-splitting precision suggested that the dual sequence last night was an intended dual purpose: limiting public official actions of Moroccan identification with the United States while preserving private channels.

In any event, today went as planned. It was a sightseeing day. Mr. Rogers, his wife and their party, includes a dozen American newsmen, visited the ancient Moroccan capital of Fez, 124 miles east of Rabat. The ninth-century city was the intellectual and religious capital of this whole North African region and many of the king's officials are natives of Fez, while the world knows best for its conical red felt hats.

Mr. Rogers and his party were guided through the narrow winding streets of the old city, watching artisans at work and receiving several gifts of handwork from shopkeepers. Moroccan officials unobtrusively passed out compensating contributions to some shopkeepers as the party moved on.

The day's highlight was a *djaja*, or feast, at the lovely oasis of Sidi Harazem. Under palm trees, beside a small lake, the American guests, seated on cushions and eating with their fingers as the custom dictates, dined under tents on *parilla*, a flaky pigeon pie; *zajbine*, chicken with olives and lemon, and *coscous*, semolina with meat, raisins and nuts.

"It was a good day," Mr. Rogers told reporters very satisfied as the party returned to Rabat for more serious business tonight and tomorrow.

After talks with Premier Ahmed Laraki and lunch with King Hassan tomorrow, Mr. Rogers, whose tour of Africa is without precedent for a U.S. secretary of state, will fly to Tunis in the evening for the second stop of his trip, which will also take him to Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Congo (Kinshasa), Cameroon, Nigeria, Ghana and Liberia.

Under the new measure, the value of imported cars will rise according to size. For the smallest model, a medium model, 9 to 9.5 percent for large cars, 17 to 17.5 percent.

The higher taxes and duties amount to \$28.8 million. The increases are aimed at curbing imports of luxury goods, foodstuffs, and luxury goods.

The new measures were passed by the cabinet at its weekly session and, except for the car-taxes fees, will take effect tomorrow.

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## Nader Opens 'Campaign GM' To Try to Influence Big Firm

By Morton Mintz

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Ralph Nader yesterday announced "Campaign GM," an effort to influence what he called "private government"—exemplified by General Motors—in the public interest.

The effort includes a proposal to revise the charter of the world's largest industrial corporation to prohibit business activities that are "detrimental to the health, safety or welfare of the citizens of the United States."

Companion proposals would establish a "General Motors committee for corporate responsibility" and add three "public representatives" to the 24-member board of directors.

The campaign sponsors said they

## A Mystery Sound At Night Troubles Sleep of Romans

ROME, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—A mysterious noise has kept thousands of Romans awake at night for the past week.

The newspaper *Il Messaggero* has offered a prize to whoever can trace the origin of the nocturnal noise, which sounded to the purring of a giant cat, and is heard in several separated areas of the city.

The newspaper has received hundreds of letters and telephone calls with suggestions, including one blaming the noise on the Martians.

Other causes suggested by readers have been owls in the bell-towers of Rome's hundreds of churches, a major plumbing problem, the railways, and high-tension electric cables.

Scandal that after a week Rome's City Council has been unable to trace the noise, one woman called the newspaper to say: "It is the mayor sleeping his blessed sleep on the Capitol."

Meanwhile, as the hunt goes on, Romans are doing what they can to beat the noise with ear-plugs and sleeping pills.

**Train Wreck in Holland**  
UTRECHT, Holland, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Thirteen people were injured—two of them seriously—when a local train ran into the back of the Paris-Amsterdam express as it was waiting at a signal near Dordrecht yesterday.

## FASHION OPENINGS

(Invitation cards generally required)

### COUTURIERS

#### NOW SHOWING

BALMAIN, 44 Rue Frangoise-Des, Daily except Saturday, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

CARTIER, 6 B. Pl. Ch.-Elysee, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

ESTER, 4 Rue Cambon, 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

GUY LAROCHE, 29 Avenue Montaigne, Daily at 3 p.m.

IRENE DIANA, 8 Rue Cambodge, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

JEAN RECCY, 86-100 F. St.-Eustache, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

J. RAYON, 71 St.-Eustache, 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

M. de SAUCY, 37 St.-Louis, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

NOUVEAU, 5 Rue Royale, 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

RED LAPIERRE, 57 F. St.-Eustache, 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

TORRENTI, 24 Av. Montaigne, 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

PHILIPPE TENET, 82 Rue Frangoise-Des, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m.

### CORSETS

J. BEBLE, 14 Rue Clement-Marot.

### FURS

CATHERINE J. GILBERT, 38 Rue Frangoise-Des, 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

FRANCOISE, 236 St.-Eustache, 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

### TOILE MODELS

La Maison Balzac, 78 Ch.-Ely, 3:30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

## UN Issues Bleak Report On Children

Says Poor Nations Must Have Aid

By Kathleen Telich

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Feb. 8 (UPI)—A study on the world's children warned this week that the number of sick, undernourished and uneducated youngsters will be "increased by millions" in the coming decade unless vastly increased aid is given the poorer countries.

The warning was given by Secretary-General U Thant in introducing a report based on data collected by five UN agencies, and particularly the UN's children's fund, or UNICEF. It began with a bleak description from Henry R. Labouisse, UNICEF director, of the life expectancy of the one billion youngsters in the world's low-income countries that said in part: "Every half minute, 100 children are born in developing countries. Twenty of them will die within the year. Of the 80 who survive, 60 will have no access to modern medical care during their childhood."

"An equal number will suffer from malnutrition during the crucial weaning and toddler age—with the possibility of irreversible physical and mental damage; and during this period their chance of dying will be 20 to 40 times higher than if they lived in Europe or North America."

"Of those who live to school age, only a little more than half will ever set foot in a classroom, and less than four out of ten of those who enter will complete the elementary grades."

Although statistics are sketchy concerning drug addiction, the study said evidence indicated that there had been an increase in these "new and alarming social phenomena" in many countries. It urged establishing therapeutic institutions to care for the youthful addict.

The study specifically mentioned the increase among the young in Japan of "problem drinkers" and use of sleeping pills and analgesics; the preference in British urban areas for drugs, rather than alcohol, and the "alarming" rise in the use of narcotics among school children in towns in Scandinavia and the United States.

## Constabulary Chief Quits in Philippines

MANILA, Feb. 8 (UPI)—President Ferdinand E. Marcos yesterday

accepted the resignation of Philippine Constabulary Chief Brig. Gen. Vicente Raval and thus mollified student and civic groups who have been clamoring for his ouster. Raval was replaced by Brig. Gen. Eduardo Garcia, commander of the "Tabak" Division.

## U.S., With Most Telephones, Makes 701 Calls a Person in a Year

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Americans, on the telephone at least, are the world's most frequent talkers, the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. reported.

The firm, in a report released over the weekend, said that in 1968 (the latest year for which statistics are available) Americans averaged 701 telephone conversations per person.

Other busy talkers were Canadians, who averaged 692.9 calls per person, and Icelanders, who averaged 622 calls per person.

The United States also had the world's largest number of telephones, with 109,256,000, followed by Japan with 20,526,000 and Britain with 12,901,000. Among the places which had the fewest was the Pitcairn Island in the South Pacific with 15.

On the ratio of phones per 100 population, the United States led with 54.02. The worldwide ratio per 100 population was 6.8. Among others with a high ratio of phones per 100 population were Sweden with 31.75, Switzerland with 43.42, Canada with 42.12, New Zealand with 41.55, Denmark with 30.88, Australia with 28.20, Norway with 27.02, Britain with 23.26, the Netherlands with 23.80 and Finland with 21.50.

In Asia, Japan led the list with 20.12 per 100 population. In Africa, South Africa led with 7.29 (excluding the Apartheid areas with 17.53). In South America, Uruguay was ahead with 12.53, excluding the Falkland Islands with 22.70. In Central America, Bermuda led with 60.84, and in the Middle East, Israel was ahead with 14.42.

Elsewhere in Europe, France had a total of about 7.5 million telephones, which made the ratio about 14.98 per 100 population. West Germany had about 19.65, Italy 14.37 and Spain 11.44.



AFTER-SKI CLOTHES—Robert Guicher, head of a French men's wear manufacturer, demonstrates over-the-cast trousers that have wide legs, zippered openings.

## British Search Old Farm for Missing Wife

STOCKING FELHAM, England, Feb. 8 (AP)—A strong force of

Scotland Yard detectives descended on this tiny Hertfordshire village today in the hunt for Mrs. Muriel McKay, vanished wife of a London newspaper executive.

Fingerprint experts and photographers swarmed into a 17th-century whitewashed farmhouse 30 miles north of London. Others dragged two ponds and dog handlers searched a nearby wood.

The swoop followed a surprise burst of activity in the biggest missing person hunt ever launched by the Yard. Two men were under questioning in London in that police were treating as the first real break in the mystery since Mrs. McKay, 56, vanished 41 days ago.

The farmhouse at the center of the hunt is occupied by a comparative newcomer to the village, his German wife and their young son and daughter. A strong force of police cordoned the house and its surrounding 13 acres of paddock and garden.

## U.S. Border Arms

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Guards on the U.S.-Canada border are to be armed for the first time because of a rise in drug trafficking, attacks and threats.

## 'Journey Into Uncertainty' West Germany Finds Talks With Poland Are Difficult

By Dan Morgan

BONN, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A journey into uncertainty, "extremely difficult," "no time for euphoria,"... These were some of the phrases in the West German press to describe negotiations that began in Warsaw Thursday in a building once occupied by Hitler's Gestapo, 25 years to the week after the Yalta Big Three conference.

The Yalta participants, the Soviet Union, America and Britain, were officially only spectators as Bonn's ambassador, Georg Ferdinand Duckwitz, began talks with Deputy Polish Foreign Minister Josef Winiewicz.

But the main topic of discussion was the same one that occupied the conferees in the Crimea a quarter century ago: the postwar boundaries of Poland.

In increasingly blunt terms, the Polish press and officialdom have made clear that they are playing for West Germany's recognition of those boundaries in a form that will leave no doubt whatsoever about their finality.

Mr. Duckwitz, an urbane and experienced diplomat, and veteran negotiator in East and West, described his first meeting with his Polish counterpart as "nice" but nobody is pretending this is an easy moment for German diplomats—or for the survivors and families of the ten million Germans driven from the "lost territories" in the East after the war to make way for the newly drawn Polish state.

Given the explosive nature of the border question, the reaction from the West German people has been calm.

German Aims  
West Germany wants to normalize relations with the Poles to upgrade its trade mission in Warsaw to an embassy, improve contact back and forth and ease the legal position of the remaining Germans in Poland.

But the real nub of the negotiations will be the border question, and it is uncertain how far Bonn can go in meeting Polish demands. Chancellor Willy Brandt has said he recognizes any respect for the right of Poles to live in "security" boundaries. But he has never said since taking over the government just over 100 days ago that he recognizes the borders.

And history has left Mr. Brandt a clouded legacy. At the Potsdam conference from July 17 to Aug. 2, 1945, the northern part of the province of East Prussia, on the Baltic, was transferred to the Soviet Union, pending final ratification by a peace treaty between Germany and its vanquishers, Britain, America and the Soviet Union. At the same time it was agreed that, pending the final peace settlement, which is yet to come, Poland should "administer" those parts of the former German Reich lying east of the Oder and western Neisse rivers.

The settlement in effect gave 40,000 square miles in the Oder-Neisse territories, embracing parts of Prussia and all of Pomerania.

## Simonov Named Chief Conductor By the Bolshoi

MOSCOW, Feb. 8 (UPI)—Yuri Simonov has been named chief conductor of the Bolshoi Theater. At 28, he will be the youngest chief conductor the Bolshoi has ever had, according to Tass, the official Soviet press agency.

Mr. Simonov will replace Gennady Rozdestvenskiy, who was said to have decided "to devote himself entirely" to directing the Soviet National Radio and Television Orchestra.

Mr. Simonov, a graduate of the Leningrad Conservatory, first achieved recognition when he won a prize at a national conductors' competition. In 1968, he won a gold medal at an international conductors' competition in Rome, surpassing a number of better-known musicians, including Russians.

## From Morocco Vacation to Cell

## How American Girls Get Jailed Smuggling Hashish Into Spain

By Loren Jenkins

MADRID, Feb. 8 (UPI)—The offspring of U.S. politicians and government officials, and a basketball star who had been contacted to play with Real Madrid, the capital's professional basketball team.

The sender was a 15-year-old college student named Valerie who was studying at the University of Madrid. The attractive, flaxen-haired girl had just fallen victim to the relentless efficiency of Spain's customs guards at the grubby port town of Algeciras, Europe's gateway to Africa.

Descending the ferry from Tangier at Algeciras with a friend on return from a four-day Christmas trip to Morocco, Valerie was suddenly whisked into a private room by police and ordered to strip by a uniformed police matron. Valerie's wide-eyed friend, a student from Ohio named Sally, received the same treatment.

Then, as the two girls stood naked, the matron frisked their clothes thoroughly, finally finding the booty she was looking for: two plastic-wrapped packages of hashish which had neatly been tucked into the two girls' brassieres.

For Valerie and Sally it was the beginning of a nightmare neither had believed could ever happen to them. Sally had never even touched drugs before, and both girls were carrying the hashish for a friend they had met only days before in Tangier. The girls were trundled off to the unheated Algeciras jail where they found they were not alone—ten other foreign girls were already crammed into the converted infirmary which is used for women prisoners.

A Bad Trip  
For Spanish officials the plight of the two girls was nothing out of the ordinary. Indeed, it was just the latest case in their stepped-up efforts to make the drug run through Spain a bad trip for the mounting number of young foreign drug users and sellers who are crossing Spain's borders from Morocco, the mecca of the young drug culture.

The Spanish government is increasingly worried about the traffic which it sees as nurturing the growth of drug use in Spain. Police officials have been campaigning to make Spain's stiff drug violation penalties even stiffer. Newspapers have been encouraged to run sensationalist accounts on the drug problem.

And Spain's two-year-old police narcotics division has become increasingly active.

Of Americans alone—who make up an increasing portion of drug users being picked up now—at least 214 were arrested, tried, jailed or deported from Spain because of drug violations in 1969. Of these arrests, 43 were made in Algeciras alone during the Christmas holiday. Most of the cases originated in Algeciras or Tblax, the Mediterranean island which has become the Haight-Ashbury of the European drug scene.

Those arrested are colorful "hippies" of one breed or another as well as serious students and other young tourists. Almost all of the Americans are middle and upper-class with varying degrees of influence and money at home. Among those detained last year was the daughter of a university president, the son of an American news agency executive, the

book said the Vatican Congregation for the Discipline of Sacraments dissolved 280 marriages in 1969, a 65 percent increase over the previous year. Dispensation for nonconsummated marriages, in which the pope has the final word, accounted for a large but unspecified number of these cases.

In addition, the volume said, the Vatican tribunal of the Roman Rota annulled 182 marriages various grounds in 1969 and rejected only 68 annulment applications. The book said the pope has taken several steps to speed up the handling of nonconsummated cases. Diocesan courts have been authorized to start preliminary investigations without seeking advance permission from the Congregation for the Discipline of Sacraments.

Observers said facts and figures given in the book indirectly proved Italian propaganda ammunition for its battle against a divorce bill. The Chamber of Deputies approved the bill last November, with only the Christian Democrats and extreme rightists voting against, and it is now awaiting debate in the Senate. One Christian Democrat argument has been that increasing leniency of church courts is making civil divorce unnecessary.

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French Consul's Wife  
Slain in Calcutta  
CALCUTTA, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—The wife of the French consul-general here was stabbed to death early today and her husband and son were taken to a hospital with knife wounds.

Mrs. Henri Bettefeyte, about 43, a mother of four, was killed by unknown assailants in the bedroom of her home in suburban Durgam Chatterjee, a French Embassy official in New Delhi said police had arrested several people, probably the family's servants. It is standard practice in India for police to arrest servants first when investigating theft and murder cases.

Prehistoric Mine  
JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 8 (UPI)—South African archaeologists have reported discovering the world's oldest mine. The mine, in an area known as the "Prehistoric Mine" in Swaziland, is 3,000 years old, according to radiocarbon dating. Prehistoric man mined hematite—a source of iron, for pigments and cosmetics.

## Latins, U.S. Form New Unit To Weigh Trade Grievances

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 8 (UPI)—A new inter-American negotiating unit was created here Friday in which the United States can be called to account for restricting the entry of Latin American goods into its market.

The special meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council, which was called to examine new possibilities for cooperative measures on trade and aid, closed with the unanimous approval of the new ministerial negotiating committee.

Charles A. Meyer, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said in an interview that the danger of a U.S. "confrontation" with the Latin American bloc "is over."

"The dialogue is now more comfortable and we have just a awful lot of work ahead of us," he said.

Joao Paulo Velloso, Brazil's Minister of Planning, said in a speech on behalf of most of the Latin American delegations at the closing session that "an impasse has been avoided."

The new committee, to consider Latin American grievances and negotiate remedies for U.S. trade restrictions will begin to meet in Washington April 27.

The United States committed itself here to maintain a "standing" on any new trade restrictions and to accept proposals from Latin American countries for the reduction of existing tariffs and other barriers to products that the Latin Americans consider essential for expansion of their exports.

Exports to U.S. Down  
Mr. Velloso said that "the essential question" to be resolved in the negotiations was whether the United States and other industrialized countries "have a firm political commitment to avoid creating new obstacles" to exports from developing countries.

Although Latin America's worldwide exports rose last year to a record level of \$125 billion, the region's exports to the United States declined 2 percent, according to U.S. delegation figures.

The sluggishness of exports to the United States, restrictions on the entry of Latin American beef, textile, apparel, vegetables and other products, and indications of a rising trend of protectionist legislation in Congress underlies the Latin Americans' preoccupation with trade.

This concern is not restricted to trade with the United States. The 26 Latin American countries represented here have agreed to set jointly in negotiations with all the industrialized countries. They have scheduled a new meeting to prepare a conference—similar to the one with the United States—with the countries of the European Common Market.

## Useful Addresses in Europe

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## FASTER TERMINAL



# Vietnam: Critics Brand Nixon Policy of Disengagement as a Hoax

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NYT)—The congressional doves were aflutter last week. Their long muted cries were heard again in the land as they challenged the Nixon policy in Vietnam.

The challenge to the administration was still indirect, but for the first time in months the doves were asking pointed questions about the premises of what, at least politically, has been a highly successful policy. Within their questions were imbedded the making of a confrontation over the Vietnam issue that the administration thought it had successfully avoided.

With a succession of troop withdrawals, the President had de-escalated the war, along with the Vietnam debate at home. But now the central question coming to the surface was whether the President has a realistic plan for American disengagement from Vietnam, and if so, when.

## Administration Theme

Without being specific about the timetable, the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, enunciated the administration theme that the process of troop withdrawals was "irreversible." Two or three months ago such a statement would have gone unchallenged in Congress, but not last week.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., the leader of the doves, abruptly set a critical beat in his opening statement last week at the long-postponed Vietnam hearings of his Senate Foreign Relations Committee. While welcoming the de-escalation policy of the Nixon administration, he declared that the time had come for the committee to ask "in what way had the prospects for peace improved"—which the President said was the case in his State of the Union message.

Still, the hearing was not exactly like the old contentious days during the Johnson administration. No longer was there a frontal attack on the Nixon policy, as there had been on the Johnson policy. Rather than challenging the Nixon policy directly, the committee chipped away at the details, seeking to determine in the process what precisely was involved in the over all policy.

## Ambiguous Evidence

The groundwork for this new analytical approach was laid in a report submitted by two committee staff consultants—James G. Lowenstein and Richard M. Moose, both former foreign-service officers—after an inspection trip to South Vietnam. It was an innovation by the committee in the use of the staff and what the pair turned in was the first detailed examination the committee has ever had of conditions in Vietnam.

## With No Help in Sight

# Man at the Wheel Of Runaway Rome

By Shari Steiner

ROME—Rome, 1970, is like a car speeding down the autostrada with destination unknown, the gas tank empty, and no gas station in sight.

The city is \$2 billion in debt. Four-fifths of last year's \$120 million revenues were siphoned off just to pay the interest. Streets are overcrowded with cars, and hundreds more are added each month. But strikes, garbage strikes, electric service strikes, gas service strikes, hospital personnel strikes, municipal employees' strikes—are so commonplace that they are reported in local papers like the weather forecast.

At the steering wheel of this shaky city is Clelio Darida, a 42-year-old Christian Democrat who, until he was named by the city council, was known chiefly for his work in the Italian Health Ministry. To help the city recover, he has pledged to streamline the tax system and put into effect a coherent city plan.

Mr. Darida took office on July 30. He filled a job that had stood empty since Rinaldo Ossola quit in March 1969, to protest continuing infighting in Italy's center-left coalition. Before that, the office was vacated in November, 1967, by Amerigo Petrucci, who was charged with misuse of funds of the National Institute for Mothers and Children. He was awaiting trial.

## Riots Averted

In the six months of the Darida administration, riots have, for the most part, been averted. Five main piazzas have been made into pedestrian islands, three large villas have been taken over from noble Roman families for public parks, and numerous decentralization committees have been inaugurated to assess district problems. Whether these actions are a prelude to solutions of the city's major crisis is yet to be seen.

In person, Mr. Darida, is remarkably relaxed for a man pushing in all directions at once. He has a strong handshake and an easy smile. He is married and has two small children. A native Roman, he has been in politics since graduating with a law degree from the University of Rome 20 years ago.

In his book-lined office on the Capitoline Hill, with a view of the Victor Emmanuel monument and the Colosseum, he greets visitors and business callers quickly and unflappably. He has the political asset of seeming to be able to give everyone personal attention.

"You see," he said, graphically cutting his desk top into imaginary city sections, "the center of Rome has by far the worst problems because it was not conceived with any idea of the 20th century. We didn't have Napoleon to burn us down and get us organized. Our major

crises are in traffic, housing and schooling. Nobody expects to get it all done at once, but there are a great many things we can do now."

The phone rang and Mr. Darida answered it. He smiled and talked for a minute before hanging up. "Wrong number," he shrugged.

He began his administration in the same patient manner. His first move was to reconvene the city council through the traditionally slow month of August to let tempers cool. At the same time, his administration set to work on the \$229 million budget proposed for 1969. The budget was ready for voting in November, but influenza struck, and it was not passed until early December—exactly one year behind schedule. It included such proposals as \$50 million for school expansion—the largest expenditure—\$30 million for streets and sewers and \$10 million for low-rent housing.

The pinch is in works actually financed. Schools have been provided with less than \$20 million, streets and sewers with less than \$9 million and housing with less than \$3 million. What happened, very simply, was that the Rome government allocated nearly three times as much money as it could raise. The budget as adopted was \$229 million, but only \$93 million was financed. Of this, \$65 million worth of projects were actually completed.

The Rome government exists by the grace of bank loans, a lonely paper empire with no credit rating. Only by constant maneuvering can it keep anything in the "financed" column at all. For example, Paolo Cabras, the city housing assessor, points out that most applications for housing loans must wait for years before approval by the national government, and this is only the first step in obtaining the funds.

## Disdain in Slums

Wherever the difficulties residents of Rome's surrounding shantytowns look with disdain on the budget promises. They have twice burned their shacks in protest and are now occupying ten different complexes of apartment buildings with a force of nearly 10,000 men, women and children. "We cannot," says Armando Bonnetti, director of the Piazza Montecitorio occupation, "go on living on promises."

To cope with financing, Mr. Darida appealed to Romans last fall to pay their taxes. His appeal was backed up with a flying squad of accountants which now has a justifiably notorious reputation in the bookkeeping departments of major companies in Rome.

Elsewhere, Mr. Darida has not been so successful with tax collection. The city import tax, which

The following are questions which Senator J. W. Fulbright said the Foreign Relations Committee would raise about President Nixon's "Vietnamization" program in Vietnam hearings begun last week.

● "How well is it (Vietnamization) progressing? And how long will it take?"

● "Does Vietnamization mean that all American troops will be withdrawn or only our ground combat troops, leaving a 'residual' force of 100,000 or 200,000 or 300,000 men?"

● "What is the likelihood that the Viet Cong and the North Vietnamese will allow Vietnamization to proceed without trying to shatter it through a major new offensive?"

● "What will we do if Vietnamization fails, if the South Vietnamese Army, left on its own, should come near to collapse as in 1964? Would we then send American troops back in and re-escalate the war? Is that what President Nixon meant when he said last Nov. 3 and again on Dec. 15 that he would take 'strong and effective measures' if the enemy took military advantage of the American withdrawal?"

The report found that the assumption underlying current administration policy "rests on far more ambiguous, confusing and contradictory evidence than pronouncements from Washington and Saigon indicate." Particularly was this the case, the report found, when it comes to the probable success of the Vietnamization program which, in turn, is the key to the administration objective of progressive withdrawal of American troops.

In effect, the report raised the question whether the administration policy was based on illusions or realities. It was an issue that Sen. Fulbright developed as he challenged the program of Vietnamization in his opening



Mayor Clelio Darida—relaxed but pushing.

covers all goods entering the city gates and makes up one-third of its revenues—just over \$45 million—has remained the same as it was in 1968, despite the booming economy.

The next largest source of revenue comes from family taxes—\$200 million—which are based on the city's estimate of a family's income. Bleating over these estimates is a highly developed sport for Romans.

For example, the city sets the Sophia Loren-Carlo Ponti joint income at a little more than a million dollars, and producer Dino de Laurentis at \$489,000. Miss Loren has countered that she and her husband are French citizens and, in any event, she made only \$82,000. Mr. de Laurentis declares himself a citizen of the small town of Poll, outside Rome.

Real estate dodges are another part of the tax collector's hassle. Among other loopholes, newly constructed buildings can be declared exempt from taxes for 25 years because of a regulation passed just after the war to aid reconstruction.

Besides attempting to overcome these tax collection barriers, Mr. Darida is seeking additional funds from the national government. This year he succeeded in doubling federal funds contributed to help Rome with the burden of tax-exempt government offices, embassies and the Vatican, but the figure—\$15 million—is still only a third of what he estimates the city spends on the tax-exempt institutions.

Mr. Darida expects that the 1973 national tax reform will finally ease the burden. At that time, the national government will take over the cities' tax-collecting chore.

The mayor is a target of attacks from both the left and the right. He is accused by both of "doing nothing" and

on other occasions of doing too much.

All, however, give him grudging admiration for keeping tempers under control. "He is particularly adapted to this political comedy," says Oscar Mammì, leader of the Republican party. With Turin and Milan erupting into violence periodically, Mr. Darida's oil-of-troubled-waters policy has an obvious value.

Then there's the traffic problem. Rome has one vehicle for every three inhabitants. The city also has street expansion problems. Above ground, street widening programs are stopped by Renaissance landmarks. Below the streets, the subway system construction is stymied by a maze of archeologically valuable ruins.

"The only real relief," Mr. Darida said, "will come as we decentralize the magnet that pulls these cars into the center. We are now coordinating a city plan to build offices and shopping areas away from the historical center of Rome."

## Future Relief

He admits that this solution will take years to put into effect. For temporary relief, the city is constructing subterranean parking space for 4,400 cars—the first, for 1,200 cars, will open under Villa Borghese just off Via Veneto in 1971—planning installation of parking meters and turning major streets over to buses whenever possible to facilitate moving masses of people in preference to private vehicles.

"This city is operating with medieval streets and a 1915 legal code, but..." The telephone interrupted. "This time he burst out laughing. 'No,' he told the caller, 'this is not IBM.'"

"As I was saying," he resumed, "everybody has mix-



statement and asked if the administration was substituting Vietnamization for a negotiated settlement of the war, and if so was not the United States getting locked into support of the Thieu-Ky government? The doubts were spelled out in a series of specific questions.

To such questions, Sen. Scott, cast in the role of administration defender, suggested that the administration had decided upon Vietnamization rather than negotiation because troop withdrawal "is the right way to achieve a real and lasting peace in Vietnam." But although declaring, as had Secretary of State William P. Rogers, that the process of troop withdrawal was "irre-

versible," he became vague and conditional about whether the process was aimed at withdrawal of all American forces.

## "Semantic Hoax"

Since it is politically not palatable to attack troop withdrawal, the target for the doves became the Vietnamization program of Vietnamization. Once the Fulbright questions were posed, the rhetoric escalated. Sen. Harold H. Hughes, D., Iowa, described Vietnamization as "a semantic hoax."

"What it denotes is simply an extension of the Johnson foreign policy," Sen. Hughes said. "It will not get us out of Vietnam. Rather, it will perpetuate our involvement."

Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S. D., in a more direct attack, termed Vietnamization "a semantic hoax" designed "to tranquillize the conscience of the American people while our government wages a senseless and needless war by proxy and 'perpetuates a corrupt and unrepresentative foreign regime.'"

## Public Relations

Sen. Charles E. Goodell, the dovish Republican of New York, acknowledged Vietnamization has been "a great public relations success" but said it is "not a true policy of disengagement." "We have not won the war," he declared, "we have committed it."

What the doves obviously are seeking to demonstrate is that the administration's policy is not only based on shaky assumptions but also is predicated on a large and indefinite American involvement in Vietnam.

This is a point the committee will seek to establish in the second phase of its hearings later this month when it takes testimony on the pacification program, the activities of U. S. military advisers, the economic aid program and the operations of the United States Information Agency in South Vietnam.

The atmosphere obviously has changed from one of acquiescence to at least analysis, and in the process it has become politically respectable once again to criticize Vietnam policy. But still the doves are hesitant about unfolding their wings completely. At the slightest suggestion that they are criticizing the President, they immediately retreat to the explanation that they are only examining his policy.

The paramount reason for this dovish hesitancy is that the President still holds the political advantage in his Vietnam policy of disengagement—whatever its ultimate objective and success—and apparently still commands overwhelming public support.

## Vietnam

# New Proposal For Partition

By Theodore H. White

WASHINGTON.—Nearly two years of futility have now dragged by at the Paris negotiations on Vietnam. More than 17,000 Americans have died since the talks began; countless Vietnamese have perished, and what began as tragedy is degenerating into the grotesque.

All parties to the talks are now frozen by inflexible public rhetoric; and any fresh way out must totally ignore these spurious negotiations and start all over again with the reality of politics in Vietnam today.

For these politics begin in the villages and the heart of the matter is murder, murder on a scale so merciless, so time-perpetuating, so personal that few outsiders share any comprehension of it. Fifteen years of civil war have split village against village, family against family, and murder festers in a thousand scattered communities—not murder done by strangers, but murder of neighbor by neighbor.

One can wander through the dirt paths or cobbled streets of any South Vietnamese hamlet shaded by its bamboo, banana or palm trees, its hedgerows twined with scarlet or yellow tropical flowers, and the terror is invisible. But in the hills beyond the rice paddies lurk guerrillas who can enter by night and kill. And in the stockades are the Popular Forces, supporting village chiefs, or police, who may finger anyone for arrest or execution by day. Ferocity and vengeance are the condition of life; South Vietnam provides sanctuaries for no man, its society congealed in a catatonic paralysis of fear and hate.

## Marshall's Proposal

It is beyond human reason that these people should trust each other now. And the glib solution of "coalition government," as well as the diplomatic formalities of Paris, break down at the grass-roots level.

In the streets of Vietnam's hamlets live thousands of families side by side, some of whose sons fight with the government, others with the night raiders in the hills. No distant government can protect these families in their homes; and neither side will trust the other in control of local police or administration of justice. Nor should they—any more than Harlem should accept George Wallace as police commissioner, or Birmingham, Ala., accept Eldridge Cleaver as gaoler.

American diplomacy was first forced to grapple with this problem of endemic hatreds in the Orient 24 years ago, during Gen. George Marshall's mission to China. Chinese politics had been made a moral wasteland by 30 years of civil war. Leaders on both sides had known their brothers, children, families mur-

dered by the other. No Nationalist or Communist partisan or leader dared trust his personal security to the other side. And no earlier tradition of civil decency or impersonal standard of justice existed to which one might call back for trust.

Marshall's solution was realistic and statesmanlike. His great partition proposal of 1946 offered five provinces in the Yellow River valley to outright Communist security control. The other 20-odd provinces were mapped for central government control. And both groups shortly pledged to accept a federal government which would direct their common economy, foreign affairs and external defense.

The army of Chiang Kai-shek broke that agreement in a civil war in 1948. In essence, the Nationalist army, which assured him that no matter what his breach of faith, Americans would always support him. Thus, when America finally withdrew its support of Chiang's offensives in 1948, his regime collapsed from overextension; and the Communists swept the mainland.

We have a far larger involvement in Vietnam now than in China in 1948. We also have far greater power—economically, militarily, politically—to see that a federal partition of South Vietnam is honored; plus the ability, with enough goodwill, to persuade a new federal government by plentiful aid, to maintain it.

## Political Cantonnements

FIRST, however, one must look realistically at South Vietnam.

Vietnam has never known a centralized state, unified under its own government. Of the 16 million people who live in South Vietnam today, something more than half are Buddhists of different sects; two million are believed to be Catholics; almost two million may belong to the Cao Dai sect; a million may be Hoa Hao. Refugees from the North number almost a million, the aboriginal Montagnards—perhaps a million, ethnic Cambodians about half a million, ethnic Chinese more than half a million—all gathered in a melting pot that has never melted. All that is deductible from 15 years of resistance is that millions of South Vietnamese will never, willingly or sensibly, submit to Communist rule—and other millions, substantially fewer, will never, willingly or sensibly, submit to government rule.

Whoever has the upper hand in a "central" or "coalition" government in Saigon, that government will never be able to assure all the villagers and demobilized veterans that they will be safe, in their own cottages and streets, from search,

seizure, arrest, imprisonment or the spurt of savage, slavistic revenge of embittered neighbors. Union blue and rebel gray were never, after our own civil war, expected to live quietly, side by side in the same streets of the same towns.

Only if this reality of the grassroots is recognized can there be a glimmer of long-range solution. The perspectives should lead us, therefore, to shape our military operations in the field, particularly in this phase of withdrawal, to the only possible solution in Vietnam short of the ultimate massacre—a partition of South Vietnam, within a federal government, into political cantonnements.

At present, for example, we support the Saigon government's grip on all 44 provincial capitals of South Vietnam. About such provincial centers for the hamlets—12,000 to 14,000 of them. In some, the Communists have indeed won control; and many more are profoundly anti-Communist, whether they are pro-Thieu and Ky or not.

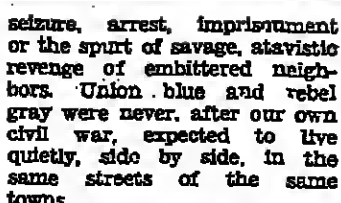
A first step to federal cantonnement and peace might be openly to abandon three or four provincial capitals and recognize Viet Cong control over them. Advance notice would have to be given to government loyalists so that they might have the option of leaving before Communist police and justice take over.

Local cease-fire would have to be arranged before populations could shift. But provinces thus abandoned would then be declared by our side to be outright Communist sanctuaries—free of all bombing, of all search-and-destroy missions; they could become gathering centers for all who feared government repression and preferred the Communist cause. But they would remain sanctuaries only so long as they were not used for raiding or terrorizing adjacent anti-Communist provinces. In which case, it would be stated clearly, retaliation from the government side would come instantly, with American air and artillery support.

## Guarantee of Safety

SLOWLY, adjustments in the field could be extended—not by negotiations in Paris, but by local negotiations, open or

Author of "The Making of the President 1960," "The Making of the President 1964" and "The Making of the President 1968," Mr. White (left) covered his first war in Vietnam in 1940 and has often visited there since. His last trip was in 1967. He wrote this article for The Washington Post's Outlook Section.



covert, covering specific village clusters, known roads, visible terrain.

Certain areas of Vietnam—notably parts of the Delta and pockets of the coastal plain—are probably irrevocably Communist in sympathy. But in greater areas of Vietnam, as the relative preponderance of its people are anti-Communist. Between both kinds of provinces trade might be encouraged over the roads that the Americans have built which lead in and from market towns; indeed such trade already goes on today, although clandestinely.

federal government aided by America might begin to set up schools, electricity, medical care, irrigation available to all provinces—all the while leaving the internal security of each province to the police of its own politics.

What is essential is that individuals—farmers, teachers, agitators, veterans, traders—know they will not be at the mercy of the other side's retaliation; and know that as revenge for the crimes each side has committed against the other is not about to burst through the pallidness on the village perimeter.

No echo of the Paris talks promises what the people of Vietnam most need—a safe, secure, and a life. The theoretical premises of both parties to the Paris negotiations, which ever prevails, lead inevitably to mass slaughter—of anti-Communists by the Viet Cong or of Communists by government police.

In the field of battle we have, momentarily, the upper hand. pacification apparently proceeds encouragingly. But in the fluctuating fortunes of war, as we withdraw, this temporary superiority may evaporate. In the several years left on the timetable of our withdrawal, we still have the opportunity to set a new political perspective and explore an initiative never yet attempted. It would not be wrong for us to indicate to the Saigon government that a new federal government, cantoned into provinces of different political hues, is what we seek. Nor would it be impossible to proclaim publicly that to insure a thriving federal Vietnam our substantial aid would go to all provinces; loyalists and Communist alike; so that healing might come where our arms have spread sorrow.



## Yalta, 25 Years Later, a Russian Comment

By Bernard Gwertzman

MOSCOW (NYT).—Vladimir N. Pavlov, for many years Stalin's interpreter, remembers an ailing Franklin D. Roosevelt doing his best "as arbiter and conciliator" to ease the tension between Stalin and Winston Churchill at the Yalta conference 25 years ago.

Recalling the last Big Three meeting attended by Roosevelt, Mr. Pavlov noted in an interview that Churchill and the Soviet leader often quarrelled in public at plenary sessions and formal dinners during the week-long conference from Feb. 4 to 12, 1945.

"Sometimes when the atmosphere became quite acute between the two men, President Roosevelt would introduce some seemingly unimportant or seemingly irrelevant commentaries, or crack a joke, and the atmosphere of the meeting would be relieved," the interpreter said. "There seemed to be more understanding between Roosevelt and Stalin," Mr. Pavlov said. But he denied that Stalin won major concessions from the American president who was to die two months later.

## Concessions Issue

"It was asserted in the United States after Roosevelt's death that he made too many concessions to Stalin at the conference. I believe that more concessions were made by the Soviet delegation than by the British or American delegations," the interpreter said.

Mr. Pavlov, a short, still bony man of 54, said he had not been trained as a profes-

sional interpreter but had worked as a Foreign Ministry official in the secretariat of Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov and interpreted for both Mr. Molotov and Stalin.

He said that after the war he became head of the British desk in the Foreign Ministry, then a worker in the apparatus of the Communist party's Central Committee, and was elected as a candidate member of the Central Committee.

But like many men with close ties to Stalin, he dropped out of the limelight after Stalin's death in 1953. Mr. Pavlov said that since 1954 he has been chief editor of Progress, a publishing house that specializes in foreign translations of Soviet books.

Mr. Pavlov was interviewed Friday in his large but spartan office at Progress.

He limited his description of Stalin's personality to a few sentences and refused to be drawn out further.

"My impression of Stalin was that of a man who possessed a good sense of humor but one also received the impression of his power and ruthlessness alongside his humor," Mr. Pavlov said. "Sometimes he was even rude in his manner."

Of Mr. Molotov, now in retirement since his fall from power during the leadership of Nikita S. Khrushchev, Mr. Pavlov would only say that he was "competent" and someone who closely advised Stalin in private at the Yalta and other conferences.

Mr. Pavlov said he could never forget how changed Roosevelt looked when he ar-

rived at the Saki airport in the Crimea on Feb. 3, 1945, for the start of the conference the next day.

## FDR 'Looked Ill'

"I had met Roosevelt in 1942 when Molotov went to Washington for talks with the President. But this time, I noticed how ill he looked when he arrived in the Soviet Union. He was let down to the ground in an elevator from the plane and then placed in a jeep and, sitting in the jeep, received the guard of honor," Mr. Pavlov said.

"But one saw with what courage and endurance he bore his affliction. Despite his illness, his mind was absolutely clear and his memory was beyond any reproach," he said.

Reading from several pages of handwritten notes, Mr. Pavlov said:

"I say this because after his death many reactionary circles in the United States attacked Roosevelt for the allegedly great blunders he made at the Crimean conference and for the excessive concessions he was supposed to have made to Stalin."

"On the contrary, in many cases, Roosevelt displayed great statesmanship and foresight... at plenary sessions as well as at formal dinners. Roosevelt, in addition to explaining the American position, usually proved to be the arbiter and conciliator between Stalin and Churchill."

Mr. Pavlov said the most important "concession" made by Stalin concerned the voting

procedures for the United Nations Security Council. The UN Charter was adopted in San Francisco two months later, and until Yalta there had been disagreements over whether the veto in the council should pertain to all matters, as the Russians wanted, or only, as adopted, to substantive issues.

On the most controversial issue at the conference—the Polish question—which critics have said was resolved in such a way as to guarantee Communist governments not only in Poland but in all Eastern Europe, Mr. Pavlov said: "This was a difficult question, but I think it was settled successfully at the conference."

"And if there were any critical remarks afterward they were mainly due to the fact that the British and Americans departed from the terms set forth in the Crimean protocol," he said.

Reading from his notes, Mr. Pavlov said that the Yalta conference contained "another interesting question" that he said is "not dealt with extensively." This, he said, was Indochina.

He contended that the seeds for future U.S. involvement in Vietnam arose from the first secret meeting held between Stalin and Roosevelt on Feb. 4. "I remember it very well... Roosevelt censured France for the state of affairs in Indochina. He said that the French were doing a poor job of administering that colony with the result that the situation had gone from bad to worse."

Mr. Pavlov said Roosevelt suggested making Indochina a trusteeship.



AT YALTA CONFERENCE—Front, from left: Winston Churchill, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Josef Stalin.

## Yalta, 25 Years Later, an American View

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON (NYT).—The two senior surviving participants in the Yalta conference, reminding a quarter of a century after that historic effort to shape the postwar world, see it as a landmark in United States diplomacy despite the criticisms it later drew.

It was 25 years ago this week that President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill met for eight days in wartime secrecy at Liadya, near the Black Sea resort of Yalta, from Feb. 4 through Feb. 11. The days and evenings of meetings—some involving all three leaders and some between Roosevelt and Stalin alone—produced three basic and still-controversial sets of decisions.

W. Averell Harriman and Charles E. Bohlen, the two ranking American survivors of the conference, agreed in separate interviews here that Roosevelt had no choice but to go to Yalta and sign the accords on Eastern Europe, the Far East and the United Nations.

On Europe, the conferees agreed to carve a defeated Germany into four occupation zones and to establish a government in Poland that would include non-Communists from the Polish government-in-exile in London. On the proposed United Nations, an accord was reached on the veto system in the Security Council and, on the admittance of two Soviet republics, the Ukraine and Byelorussia, as United Nations members.

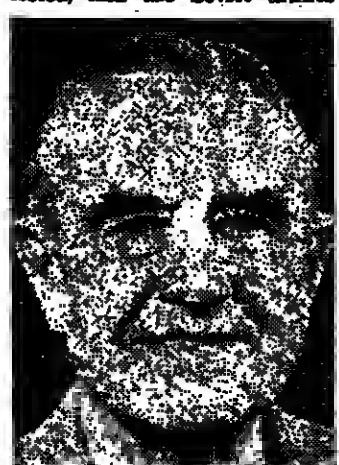
## War Against Japan

On the Far East, the Soviet Union pledged to enter the war against Japan three months after Germany surrendered. In exchange, Moscow was promised control of southern Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, an occupation zone in North Korea and a naval base at Port Arthur, Manchuria. The United States and Britain also agreed to recognize Outer Mongolia as an independent entity.

Because of the war, the agreements were secret. They were not made public until 1947.

Both Mr. Harriman and Mr.

Bohlen based their conclusions about the conference on the facts that at that point in World War II Japan was still a power in the Pacific, the atomic bomb had not yet been tested, and the Soviet armies



Averell Harriman



Charles E. Bohlen

were rolling into Eastern and Central Europe.

Mr. Harriman, a top adviser to Roosevelt as the United States ambassador to Moscow, and Mr. Bohlen, who served as the interpreter, remain convinced that Western setbacks in Eastern Europe and the Far East resulted exclusively from Stalin's breach of his word.

They contend that it is a myth to say that Yalta was a "sellout" or that it was United States' inflexibility afterward that brought on the cold war. The theory of a "sellout" has been expounded by such United States non-Communist histor-

ians as Charles and Mary Beard, as well as by many Eastern European leaders in exile. The other view, that the United States became too hostile to the Soviet Union, has been expressed by the so-called revisionist historians, basically economic determinists and critics of what they regard as American imperialist policy in the evolution of the cold war.

"People have tried to rewrite history," Mr. Harriman said, "but it doesn't matter. The fact is that these agreements were made, and the truth is that agreements cannot be enforced except through military action."

Mr. Harriman, now 78 years old, said, "The fact of the matter is that Roosevelt and Churchill made a supreme effort to come to an understanding with Stalin about the postwar world, but that the Soviet premier quickly 'reneged' on his commitments."

Mr. Bohlen, 55, who completed his long diplomatic career when he retired as ambassador to France in 1967, took the view that the map of Europe would look exactly the same today if the Yalta conference had not been held.

## Harsh Reality

Speaking at his office in the Georgetown section of Washington, Mr. Bohlen said that Eastern Europe became Communist "not from Western weakness but from the harsh reality" of the advancing Soviet troops.

Mr. Bohlen is writing his memoirs, including his role at the Yalta talks, where he served as the liaison official between the President and State Department officials in addition to interpreting for President Roosevelt.

The proposal for a conference of the three leaders to resolve postwar problems was born at their meeting in Tehran, Iran, in November, 1943. Mr. Bohlen recalled that the original plan was to hold a conference in November, 1944, immediately after the United States presidential elections.

The preparatory conversations were set in motion when Stalin sent a cable to Roosevelt on July 19, 1944—after Allied armies landed in Normandy on June 6 and the Soviet Union, fulfilling a Tehran commitment, attacked on the eastern front to prevent Germany from shifting troops to the west.

Mr. Harriman noted that this was one wartime agreement Stalin kept.

As he sat in the living room of his house in Georgetown, Mr. Harriman recalled the other day that after Yalta Poland became the most frequently discussed topic of his many meetings with Stalin.

## Friendly Neighbors

The premier, he said, argued that the Soviet Union must have "friendly neighbors." To Stalin, he said, a "friendly government" meant a government fully controlled by the Soviet Union. But Mr. Harriman remarked, "It is easy now to criticize Roosevelt and Churchill for accepting the terms we subsequently found to have meant other things" to the Russians.

Mr. Harriman added that he had been "less optimistic" than Roosevelt that the agreements in Europe would be carried out by Moscow. But, he said, "if we hadn't had the Yalta agreements, we would have been blamed for all the postwar tensions."

Both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Bohlen remarked that Stalin seemed surprised to discover that the advancing Soviet armies had not been met with "enthusiasm" by the people of Eastern Europe—both of them considered the premier to be sorely lacking in understanding of the European political situation—and both felt that his discovery may have led him to move to take over the Eastern European nations.

Mr. Bohlen said he was amazed at Yalta that Stalin hardly argued when the European agreement was being reached.

"This struck me suspiciously," he said. "I thought Stalin would offer all sorts of argu-

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## Eurobonds

### New-Issue Yields Run Above 9% As Straight-Debt Volume Rises

By Condon Bakstansky

ARIS, Feb. 8.—Yields seem to be going up again in the bond market despite the fact that in Eurodollar rates continuing to show a credit pinch might show a loosening.

Continental Telephone's \$15 million 9 percent issue was sold last week below par, at 3/4, and the French state-owned Entente des Recheches d'Activités Pétrolières (EAP) \$1 million, 12-year, floating at 9 percent came out 50 1/2.

The over-9 percent yields on so are in contrast to those their immediate predecessors, which, with the same coupon but priced at par, have the rule for the present and had been quoted at a premium on the after-market.

The pressure for the higher yields is traceable mainly to the 9 1/2 percent issue of the second market. The Eurodollar and Montreal issues of the first of the 1970 issue were being bid just before the last week of January.

The Continental Telephone price dipped to 99 by Friday. KRAAF, which managers had carried over from the previous 1/2 pricing, in order to firm placement, was 3/4 bid on Friday in its first on the secondary market.

Coming up behind these are at least four more 9 percent issues—one from United Merchants Overseas Capital Corp.

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Banco Electric 4 1/2 5 1/2 4 1/2 + 1/2

## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 31	Jan. 24	Jan. 17	Jan. 10	Jan. 3	1969
Commodity Index	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.8
*Money in Circulation	\$31,280,000	\$31,280,000	\$31,280,000	\$31,280,000	\$31,280,000	\$31,280,000
*Total Ind. Agric. Loans	\$78,233,000	\$78,233,000	\$78,233,000	\$78,233,000	\$78,233,000	\$78,233,000
*Production (Index)	2,546,000	2,546,000	2,546,000	2,546,000	2,546,000	2,546,000
Motor Vehicle Production	158,234	158,234	158,234	158,234	158,234	158,234
Daily Oil Production (Bbl.)	8,525,000	8,525,000	8,525,000	8,525,000	8,525,000	8,525,000
Freight Car Loadings	581,061	581,061	581,061	581,061	581,061	581,061
*Spec. Pur. Output, Kw-Hr.	28,374,000	28,374,000	28,374,000	28,374,000	28,374,000	28,374,000
Business Failures	185	185	185	185	185	185

\*Figures shown are subject to revision by sources. \*1969 omitted.

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Jan. 1970	Dec. 1969	Nov. 1969	Oct. 1969	Sept. 1969	Aug. 1969	July 1969	June 1969	May 1969	April 1969	March 1969	Feb. 1969	Jan. 1969	1968
Employed	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000	72,738,000
Unemployed	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000	2,628,000
Industrial Production	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9	170.9
*Personal Income	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000	\$789,900,000
*Money Supply	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000	\$189,600,000
Consumer Price Index	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3	131.3
Construction Contracts	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218	218
*Exports	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000	\$2,338,000
*Imports	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000	\$2,947,000
*Merchandise Inventories	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000	\$35,565,000

\*Figures shown are subject to revision by sources. \*1968 omitted.

\*Commodity Index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial Production is Federal Reserve Board's index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports are reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

Prices Mixed in Moderate Amex, Over-Counter Trading

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).—Treasury Secretary Kennedy's statement that interest rates may soon decline was not quite enough. The market is sick of promises and wishful thinking and wants delivery.

This comment summarized an analyst's opinion of the mixed performance of the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market last week after Secretary David M. Kennedy said Tuesday that a decline in interest rates might be "closer than most people realize."

The market decline in recent months has been attributed largely to tight money.

Most issues traded in both

markets last week ended almost even on moderate trading. However, prices climbed sharply on the "under the counter" market. Kennedy's remarks about interest rates.

The rally was short-lived as prices declined during the next two days of trading. On Friday, stocks edged slightly higher but not enough to recover the week's losses.

The American Stock Exchange index finished at 335.30, 10 cents higher for the week. The over-the-counter market rose to 20,061.210 shares, from 18,713.375 the week before.

On the counter market most issues closed mixed. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues closed

at 399.94, down 4.78 points.

Among the greater movers in the counter market, Friday's May 1970, 1 1/2, Bradford Computer rose 3 1/2, Chilton Corp. fell 1 1/4, Codex Corp. lost 5, National Student Marketing tumbled 5 1/2 and Snap-on Tools dropped 6 1/2 points.

Other actively traded issues were Technicon which rose 5 and Vector which added 4 1/2. Russell Storer Candles gained 3 and American Express was up 2.

Tassette, Inc., tacked on 3 1/2 on news that its new feminine hygiene product is now being marketed in California.

Gleason Works moved ahead

## N.Y. Stocks and Bonds Show Gains on Strength Of Treasury Secretary's Optimistic Remarks

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (NYT).

Financial markets soared early last week on the wings of hope rather than concrete developments. Some sectors of

the market remained in orbit throughout the week, but others were quickly hauled down by the hard realities of a still declining, inflation-dominated economy.

The depressed stock and bond markets had been hanging for news to wait them out of their winter doldrums. They thought they heard it in a talk in New York on Tuesday by Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy, who said:

"Once the inflationary psychology is broken, and the business community and the public in general begin to look forward to greater stability, interest rates will drop to a more reasonable level and

other salutary effects will be felt."

Cold Water

However, on Friday, he seemed to throw cold water on his earlier remarks when he said the U. S. "must maintain the patience and resolution to press ahead with the kind of corrective measures that, however unpopular in the short run, will ultimately restore strength and stability to our economy."

The bond market reacted favorably to the secretary's earlier words but the security markets faltered again after an explosive rally.

The Treasury rally in stocks over 11 points in the Dow Jones Industrial Index—probably prevented last week's market from hitting a new all-time low.

A tabulation by The New

York Times of fourth-quarter profits reported by 611 manufacturing companies disclosed a drop of 4 percent from the similar period of 1968. Poor results in the automotive and aircraft groups were largely responsible.

President Nixon unveiled his \$200.8 billion budget, projecting a surplus of \$1.3 billion for the 12 months starting July 1. A day later came the Treasury secretary's speech, which had an electrifying impact on the financial markets.

Bond Yields

Mr. Kennedy's optimistic remarks about interest rates came in the middle of the government's effort to persuade holders of \$40 billion of mature bonds to turn them in for new notes yielding 8 percent or more.

The notes rose to a premium early in the week, then relinquished part of it. At the week-end the Treasury announced results of the refunding—and they proved highly satisfactory.

On Thursday, Connecticut sold a triple-A issue of \$75 million of bonds that underwriters priced to yield from 4.9 percent for near maturities up to 6.15 percent on those due in 1990.

These yields were 10 or 15 basis points lower than Maine's triple-A bonds marketed only two weeks earlier. They were also as much as 70 basis points lower than New Jersey's similarly rated bonds sold last Dec. 16, when tax-exempt interest rates were reaching record levels.

The most significant features of the 1971 budget were provisions for more than \$5 billion of reductions in defense and space programs and the institution of several programs—in welfare reform, revenue sharing with the states and in the ef-

fort to curb pollution—that would cost \$5 billion the first year and grow substantially.

Budget as a Guide

The Central National Bank of Cleveland noted that the budget is generally a poor guide to the direction of the economy and the appropriate course of monetary policy. It pointed out that there was a deficit in the budget in each of the periods of recession since 1959 and in the mild recession in 1967.

Some critics felt that the Nixon budget for fiscal 1971 was not tight enough to remove inflationary stimuli to the economy and therefore it is not good enough to permit the Federal Reserve to relax its restrictive credit policy. One economist estimated that the budget will produce a deficit of \$5 billion to \$6 billion rather than the small surplus indicated.

The week's economic and business statistics continued to signify a slumping economy.

Automotive sales and production are still slipping, the growth of consumer credit is slowing, factory orders are pointing downward, shipments are falling and inventories are rising, retail business is lagging and construction activity has declined.

Unemployment Rate

But perhaps most significant was the jump in unemployment last month as the jobless rate rose to 3.9 from 3.5 percent, the biggest rise in a decade.

There was a 2.4 percent drop in factory orders for December, the biggest decline in almost three years.

At the same time, the shipments of all industries in December declined by 2 percent to \$54.8 billion and business in-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 2)

## Over-Counter Market

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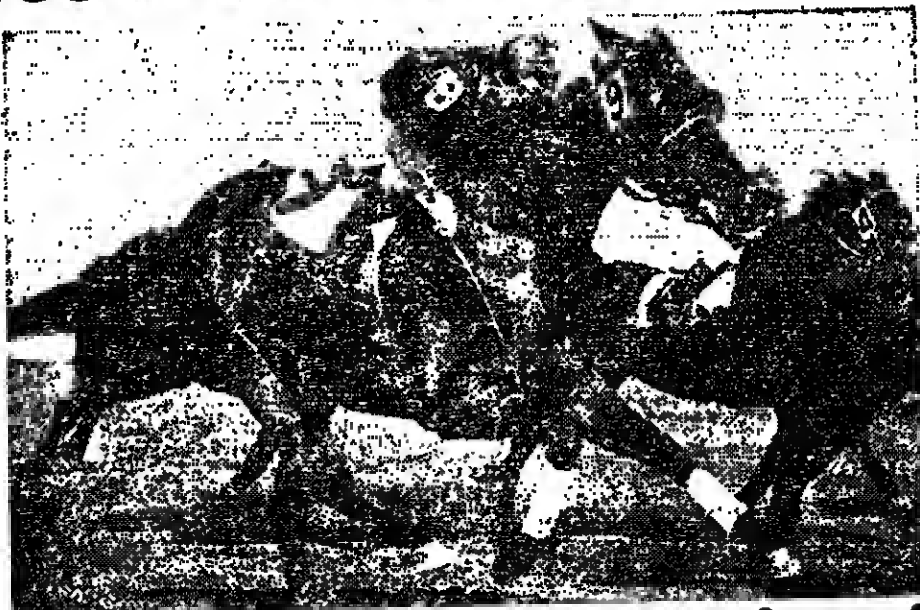
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### Domestic Bonds

Sales In					Net
Bonds	\$1,000	High	Low	Last	Change
Alr Rod 2/28/70	79	67	61	67	+1
Alr Rod 3/28/70	13	74	74	74	+1
Alr Rod 4/28/70	34	74	74	74	+1
Alr Rod 5/28/70	34	74	74	74	+1
Alr Rod 6/28/70	37	83	81	82	+1
Alr Rod 7/28/70	37	80	79	79	-1
Alr Rod 8/28/70	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 9/28/70	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 10/28/70	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 11/28/70	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 12/28/70	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 1/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 2/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 3/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 4/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 5/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 6/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 7/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 8/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 9/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 10/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 11/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 12/28/71	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 1/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 2/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 3/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 4/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 5/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 6/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 7/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 8/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 9/28/72	37	81	80	80	-1
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Alr Rod 7/28/73	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 8/28/73	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 9/28/73	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 10/28/73	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 11/28/73	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 12/28/73	37	81	80	80	-1
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Alr Rod 7/28/74	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 8/28/74	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 9/28/74	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 10/28/74	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 11/28/74	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 12/28/74	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 1/28/75	37	81	80	80	-1
Alr Rod 2/28/75	37	81	80	80	-1
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## Burns Takes Classic View

New Federal Reserve Chief  
Testifies Before House Unit

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—Arthur F. Burns, the new man of the Federal Reserve Board, declined yesterday to give any clue as to when he would relax the Federal Reserve's monetary policy, but he pledged to "do everything in my power to help the country prevent a recession."

Burns appeared before the Banking Committee in his first public testimony as Federal Reserve chairman. On questions he took classic Reserve positions, little different from those of his predecessor, William McChesney Martin Jr.

At the first confrontation between Dr. Burns and Dr. Martin, the two men exchanged words, and Dr. Burns in a long speech to the committee said that he was the first chairman to have received specific questions from the committee.

He said his "tentative" view was to oppose use of the Federal Reserve's credit under authority recently given by Congress, but he would examine the matter "day by day."

He vigorously opposed use of the Federal Reserve credit for housing, which he said would lead to "a disastrous situation."

He said he would "not be pleased" if unemployment rose further to 4.3 or 4.5 percent of the labor force or to a little higher—but emphasized that "I do not anticipate any large increase in unemployment."

He stressed in his prepared statement that "the single most important contribution to improving housing conditions would be success in the present struggle to check inflationary trends."

In traditional central bank fashion, he said the "major responsibility" of the Federal Reserve is to "protect the value of the dollar and serve the public interest."

He said he would "do everything in my power to help the country prevent a recession."

than a year, has used its various weapons to restrict the growth of money and credit in the economy. This has been one factor in the rise of interest rates, as the demand for credit has exceeded the supply. A major victim, as Dr. Burns readily conceded, has been the housing market.

The committee is investigating primarily the housing and mortgage problem. Dr. Burns had no new suggestions for solving it, but he supported several ideas proposed in the past and policies now being pursued.

Treasury Secretary's Words  
Raise N.Y. Stocks, Bonds

(Continued from Page 9)

ventures gained 0.5 percent to \$89.8 billion.

Other major financial, business and economic developments of the week included:

• The Treasury Department's report that redemptions of U.S. savings bonds in January exceeded sales by \$122 million, continuing a trend that is now year-long.

• The decision of the Supreme Court clearing the way for the merger of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Burlington Railroads, now expected next month.

• The vote by directors of Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to omit the quarterly dividend to conserve cash.

• The plan of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union to press for a 30 percent wage increase over a three-year period when cost-and-suit contracts expire on May 31.

• The British government's announcement that the U.K. gold and dollar reserves had risen by \$50.4 million in January, lifting the total to \$287 billion.

• The disclosure that two of Wall Street's largest brokerage houses had suffered deficits last year, Boeche registering a loss of \$3.8 million for the nine months to last Oct. 31 and Francis I. Dupont incurring a loss of \$7.7 million for 1969.

• The report by American Telephone & Telegraph that 1969 earnings rose 7 percent to a record \$4.2 billion, or \$150 million.

• The 1 percent rise in steel production for the latest week, lifting output to 2,546,000 tons.

• General Electric's decision to raise appliance prices by 3 percent following its recent wage agreement, which some observers have hailed as a non-inflationary and perhaps a precursor for other important industry negotiations this year.

All stock averages achieved moderate gains last week in a generally higher and more active market. It was the first rising market in five weeks.

The Dow-Jones Industrial stock index was up 8.71 points to 783.77 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index advanced 1.31 to 86.33. The New York Stock Exchange composite rose 0.70 to 48.24.

Advances numbered 931 for the week while 599 declined. New lows for 1969-70, however, far outnumbered new highs—380 to 2. Volume on the Big Board totaled 60.1 million shares, compared with 55.3 million the week before.

Chrysler soared to the top of the market, up 1.12 to 44 1/2.



Arthur F. Burns

2 U.S. Lines  
Fined for Gifts  
In CampaignEach Ship Company  
Must Pay \$50,000

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8 (AP)—Two large U.S. shipping companies were fined \$50,000 each—the maximum possible in federal court Friday for making illegal political contributions.

American President Lines and Pacific Far East Lines were charged with violating a 30-year-old federal law forbidding corporations, labor unions or national banks from contributing to campaigns for Congress, the presidency or the vice-presidency.

Judge William Swigert said the companies should expect severe penalties.

"In these days, when individuals commit civil disobedience for the sake of their consciences, a penalty is imposed by law to preserve social order, it seems clear that business corporations, which enjoy the benefits of that social order, should be exemplars of law abidingness," he said.

The political candidates involved were not identified, but federal officials said they came from both the Democratic and Republican parties.

The U.S. Attorney's office said APL contributed \$4,400 to three Senate and seven congressional races in 1966. A federal spokesman said Pacific gave \$2,400 for ten congressional races.

The U.S. Department of Justice termed the \$50,000 fines the stiffest penalties ever levied for illegal campaign contributions.

Bankers at Basel  
Join Call on Fed  
To Ease Credit

BASEL, Switzerland, Feb. 8 (AP)—European central bankers joined forces today with the Nixon administration in recommending that the U.S. Federal Reserve Board gradually loosen its tight grip on credit.

There are a number of central banks in Europe, including my own, who feel that interest rates are too high," a Belgian central banker commented before a closed meeting of central bankers from Europe, the United States, Canada and Japan.

A West German expressed a similar view, saying it would be desirable to bring down international interest rates and ease the demand for U.S. credit.

Although the European view on interest rates has not carried much weight with the Federal Reserve in the past, there are indications the Fed may be more cooperative now. The rate of expansion of U.S. production has slackened recently, unemployment in January rose and planned construction has fallen drastically because of tight credit.

Both short-term and long-term commercial interest rates in Europe have risen to above 9 percent due to credit demand from the United States. Since the profit margin of many European companies is not greater than 8 percent, tight money conditions have caused concern that eventually Europe may be pulled into an investment-led recession.

Exports of Scotch Whisky  
GLASGOW, Feb. 8 (AP)—Scotch whisky exports, which had grown steadily since World War II, dropped 11 percent in 1969 to \$2.1 billion, the industry reported. Revenue dropped only 5 percent, to \$307.2 million.

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Bank Stock Quotations  
Closing prices of the week's trading

Bank	Price	Bank	Price
AMERICAN SAVINGS	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
CHASE NATIONAL	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
CITIBANK	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
COMMERCE	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
CORPORATION	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
CREDIT	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
INDUSTRIAL	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
INVESTMENT	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
NATIONAL	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
NEW YORK	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
ROYAL BANK	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
TRUST	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
UNITED STATES	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2
WELLS FARGO	28 1/2	WELLS FARGO	24 1/2

Insurance Stocks  
Week ended Feb. 7, 1970

Company	Price	Company	Price
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2
ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2	ALL AMERICAN	14 1/2

New York Stock Exchange  
Week ended Feb. 7, 1970

Volume	High	Low	Close
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

Market Averages  
Week ended Feb. 7, 1970

Index	High	Low	Last
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77
Dow Jones	783.77	783.77	783.77

American Stock Exchange  
Week ended Feb. 7, 1970

Volume	High	Low	Last
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
1,424,000	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2

St. Lawrence Off  
14.5 Pct. on Cargo

CLEVELAND, Feb. 8 (AP)—Cargo tonnage moved on the St. Lawrence River in 1969 dropped 14.5 percent to 41 million net tons, compared with 47,958,850 tons the previous year.

Last year's tonnage was the lowest since 1964, when cargoes totaled 39.3 million tons.

Treasury Bills  
Week ended Feb. 7, 1970

Term	Price	Term	Price
1 month	100.00	1 month	100.00
3 months	100.00	3 months	100.00
6 months	100.00	6 months	100.00
1 year	100.00	1 year	100.00
2 years	100.00	2 years	100.00
3 years	100.00	3 years	100.00
4 years	100.00	4 years	100.00
5 years	100.00	5 years	100.00
10 years	100.00	10 years	100.00
20 years	100.00	20 years	100.00
30 years	100.00	30 years	100.00

Foreign Bonds  
On N.Y. Exchange

Bond	Price	Bond	Price
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

U.K. Tobacco Firm  
Reports Fiscal '69 Net

LONDON, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—British American Tobacco reports pretax profit in the year to Sept. 30 rose to the equivalent of \$325.2 million from \$304.8 million, while pretax attributable to shareholders declined to \$150 million from \$151.6 million the previous year.

Retail Sales in U.S.  
Increase 4 1/2% in Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (Reuters)—Retail sales in the week ended Jan. 31 rose 4 1/2 percent to \$16.15 billion from \$15.69 billion the week previous, the Commerce Department has reported.

The latest figure is 2 percent above the like week last year when retail sales totaled \$16.02 billion.

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the goods  
to  
VIRGIN  
ISLANDS  
and saves  
you money!

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N.Y. Firm Offers  
Stock for Poor

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## WHERE TO STAY IN THE U.S.

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## THE BEST PLACE TO STAY IS A HILTON INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

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11-11-11



**—By Alan Truscott**

a spade lead, followed by a second spade lead when West gains the lead with the club ace, can defeat the contract. This cuts South's communications with the dummy.

**NORTH**  
 ♠ AKQ110  
 ♥  
 ♦ Q1054  
 ♣ Q1072

**WEST (D)**  
 ♠ 97632  
 ♥ Q1083  
 ♦ Q73  
 ♣ A14

**EAST**  
 ♠ 8  
 ♥ K1976542  
 ♦ Q72  
 ♣ 6

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ 54  
 ♥ AQ  
 ♦ A986  
 ♣ K9883

Neither side was vulnerable.

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♠	4 ♥	Dbl.
Pass	4 ♠	Pass	4 N.T.
Pass	5 ♠	Pass	6 N.T.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart three.

### Solution to Friday's Puzzle

BLUSH	PREFACE
BRONTE	LOVELAND
LANDAU	OPERETTA
ENDED	TWIN PERU
ADORE	HINT RAN
TONG	WING PRINT
	LIANG POUNCE
AIR	ADNE LOUNGED
LEMSED	BAMTU
AVISO	DRUG POOL
MET	GEAR CARTE
ERIC	ELIA ABATE
DEALATED	TRITER
ANTEDEATE	ECLERY
DEMOTED	MOLD S

## A cartoon illustration of a woman cleaning a kitchen. She is wearing a short-sleeved shirt and a skirt, and is using a long-handled brush to sweep the floor. A small child is peeking out from behind a doorway in the background. A bucket is on the floor next to her.

"I GUESS IF IT WASN'T FOR ME, THIS OL' KITCHEN FLOOR WOULD *NEVER* GET WASHED!"

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game  
BY HENGLARNOR G. and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**LAVE**      What's the answer?

--	--	--	--	--	--

**CUDOH**

--	--	--	--	--	--


**CREELY**

--	--	--	--	--	--

**GURTLA**

--	--	--	--	--	--

**WHAT A CRAZY TYPON MIGHT EXPLAIN PLENTY OF FROM THE NEW WIDE STYLES.**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

--	--	--	--	--	--

(Answer: *Immature*)

**Jumbies COLON GRIPS EULOGY LIZARD**

**Saturday's** | **Answer:** Words that tell you there might be something  
unusual about this sick kid—**"PILL EAGLES"**

## PRISONERS OF CULTURE

By George A. Pettit, Scribners. 291 pp. \$8.50.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**IN "PRISONERS OF Culture,"** George A. Feltz, Berkeley and Los Angeles departments, modestly steps from behind the academic curtain, clears his pedagogical voice (somewhat), and performs to a slow-slow beat his own muted versions of the Desmond Morris dance and the Lionel Tiger rag.

Half the act is extremely impressive. What is man? asks Pettit. Why, the sum of his evolutionary past. Where did that past begin? In the Olduvai gorge, in Tanzania, East Africa, some 1,750,000 years ago, where australopithecus first reared up on his two hind legs. Who cares? We all had better, because just as amnesiae forget their identities, inevitably, we need a background for our self-identity. That background had better coincide with the realities of human nature, which can only be discovered in the human past. If it doesn't, we may very well crack up. In

fact, our plight today and the plight of our children especially (children being "the guinea pigs of civilization"), suggests that America is already well on the way to the mental asylum.

### His Conclusions

Judging from what is now known of animal and human behavior, of human fossils and of primitive societies past and present, Pettit draws several conclusions. First, the difference between man and beast isn't nearly so pronounced as even the most radical Darwin-

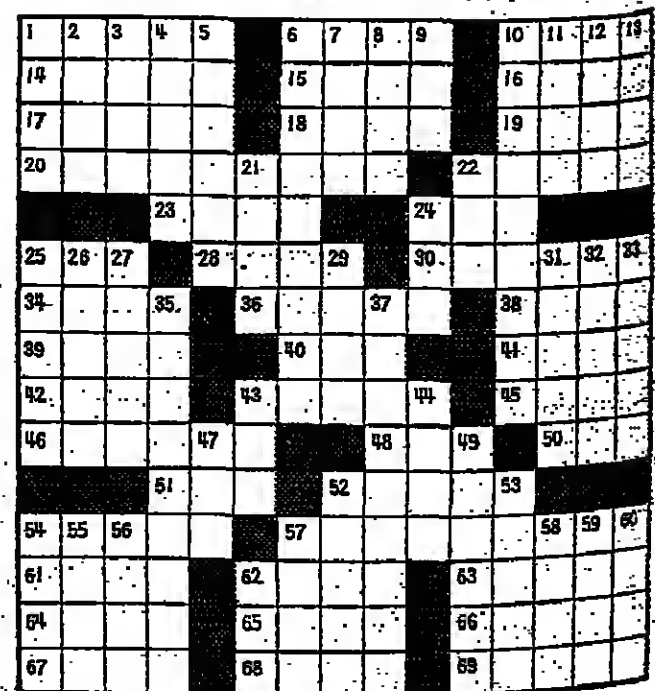
Yea, here we are. We've had technological society odds with "the family as a culture-promoting institution. Men work outside of the home unit. Women have been robbed of the honor of their role as child raisers. Worst of all, Pettit's view, our compulsory universal education has deterred children and adolescents the opportunity to test themselves in adult roles and to work out—process and work out into primitive socialization—essential, Pettit believes, to man nature.

But already I've distorted both. Here's a definition of "efficiency" including the type devoted to the children and solutions for what's ailing it: (Let them out of school to give them the opportunities to work.) But it's just as well distorted. The banality of Pettit's solutions—or their time compared with the issues it raises—mars an otherwise important book. He is left with the same dilemma faced by his anthropologists and social behaviorists who have been telling us to look to fossils and our pets. How do we get back to the forest, there's no longer any forest get back to?

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt took  
books for the New York Times

## CROSSWORD By Will We

<b>ACROSS</b>		
Inogene and family	50 Measures in printing	13 Young people
Ten: Prefix	51 Admin	21 Ember
Umpire's call	52 Pionettes	22 Cask
Building clay	53 Treatise	24 Lettuce
Pres. for one	57 Complex	25 Greek letter
Corn lily	61 Indian V.I.P.	26 Seraglio
Slot-machine	62 Jai	27 Alarm
fruit	63 Taste	28 French river
Shoot	64 . . . amas, —	31 V.I.P. class
Come upon	65 Griffin	32 Religion of East
Invent	66 Fatty liquid	33 Harlequin et al.
Boat's pride	67 Heavy footing	34 . . . liniment
Implement	68 Tree trunk	37 Misleading
Mutt	69 Aerics	43 Big name in London
Exclamations	<b>DOWN</b>	44 Thin margin
Strong current	1 Pasture animal	47 100 pounds
— a while	2 Greek theaters	Abbr.
Valenciennes	3 Item for Repunzel	49 Harmony
Heaps praise on	4 Halt a flight prematurely	52 Entangle
As well	5 Elides	53 Climb
Hyde Park sight	6 Embrozzle	54 Mine car
Italian's three	7 Door sign	55 Branches
Flooring	8 Part of a bird's beak	56 Not to certain gates
Roe	9 Part of a bird's beak	57 Medical prefix
Relative of etc.	10 Card	58 Thoroughfare
Punish by a fine	11 Forged	Abbr.
— de via	12 Central line	59 Rock Fr.
	13 Connect	60 Eucles
		63 Egypt. Abbr.



مکذا منہ لایصل



# J.-N. Augert Wins Special Slalom

He knew Karl Schranz had fallen (and thus the Austrian jumper Henri Duvillard of France was being eliminated from the competition). Duvillard was eliminated because each nation is limited to four skiers per event and he did not participate in the slalom).

And he knew that Spider Sabatini was the only American skier in the first run, had lost a toe (said to be the second time down and he had fallen).

Augert gave the victory sign and hopped into the stands, where he was kissed and hugged by the French women's team.

But starting fifth from last in the field of 50 was a skier named 7/1st in the slalom by the FIS. His name is Steve Lethrop, and don't forget his name.

Lethrop fell at the third gate of the second run because "I was going too fast." He got too close hooked a ski and it was all over. But at the start of the second run Lethrop was poised to become

Lathrop, however, said he was not at all nervous before the second run, when he knew he needed only 48.08 seconds for victory.

## Czech Retains European Men's Figures Title

LENNINGRAD, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Ondrej Nepela, of Czechoslovakia, with a near-perfect performance today, retained his men's individual title at the European figure skating championships here, capturing the sparkling crown of 6.50 with a free-skating performance that brought his lead to almost five points over runner-up

Second in yesterday's ice-dancing contest were Angelica and Eric Puck, West Germany, followed by Tatyana Voitiuk and Yatchesla Zhigalin, Soviet Union.

Calawa 72, Enoch Rhynes 67,  
 Shuter 58, Georgia S.W. 62.  
 Conn. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,  
 W. Va. St. 01, Alderson-Broadbent 78,  
 West Liberty 114, Salem 97,  
 Conn. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,  
 Marietta 60, Bethany 67,  
 Centre 56, Maryland 87,  
 Maryland 118, Arkansas 54,  
 Clark 74, Morehouse 69,  
 Jacksonville 51, La. Troy 61,  
 Fla. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,  
 Athens 95, St. Bernard 92,  
 Co. Car. 81, St. Luke's 78 lot 1,  
 Fla. 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66,  
 Eskine 84, Freyhaten 81 (2 cut),  
 Duflord 109, Livingston 61,  
 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67,  
 St. Bonaventure 77, Toledo 71,  
 Ohio 107, West. Michigan 68,  
 Michigan 95, Northwestern 84,  
 Ohio 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114,  
 Cincinnati 77, Memphis 61, 62,  
 Detroit 61, La Sala 77,  
 Ohio 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113,  
 Nickbush 63, N. Mich. St. 67,  
 Purdue 58, Ohio State 83,  
 Ohio 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112,  
 Wisconsin 68, Mich. St. 67,  
 Southern 21, 93, Southwest 76, 82,  
 Ohio 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112,  
 Xavier (Ohio) 93, Solomarsine 71,  
 St. Louis 82, Wichita 81,  
 Ohio 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112,  
 Miami (Ohio) 74, Row. Green 65,  
 Fla. State 62, Dars 77,  
 Ohio 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765,

Frank Murphy fell too far off the pace, and his closing burst was not enough.

Art Dulong, winner of a 4:01 mile in Boston the previous Saturday, took the two-mile impressively in 8:42.3. He won by 40 yards over Willie Davenport and Lee Evans, both Olympic champions, were off the scene but did not complete. Davenport required a cortisone injection for tendonitis in the right thigh, and Evans had a bronchial infection.

Leon Coleman, who had been trailing Davenport all season, won the 60-yard high hurdles by a foot and equaled the meet record of 71.1 seconds. Martin McGrady, who had beaten Evans in the 600 at Toronto, won that race again by 7 yards in 1:11.

Andy O'Reilly won the half-mile by 2 feet in 1:52.9 and Larry James won the 500 in 57.4 seconds.

...moved to the outside of Upsilon at  
...waited until well into the street  
...where he launched his finishi  
...burst. Gougouin had been critic  
...ed last week in the Prix de Fran  
...for moving too soon.  
...Une de Mal paid the equivale  
...of \$8.40 to win and \$4 to show.

## Roads to 18 Teams, Merger Talks

National Basketball Association expanded  
the addition of Portland, Ore., Hou  
The price for each new team was  
expansion teams will pick seventh,  
the college basketball draft and will  
television contract is negotiated.  
referred efforts by the NBA and Ameri  
to get merger talks started again.  
commissioners of the rival leagues  
apparently some ground rules will  
ters meet.

Basketball Association expanded addition of Portland, Ore., House the price for each new team was expansion teams will pick seventh, college basketball draft and will revision contract is negotiated. efforts by the NBA and Amer- merger talks started again. commissioners of the rival leagues apparently some ground rules will meet. ABA commissioner] just before at which time we expanded by edney, the NBA commissioner. by "I told Jack I would call him to New York.

will meet in the women's singles final. Mrs. King, seeded No. 1, will beat her countrywoman Nan Richey, 6-4, 8-5, and Mrs. Cowie defeated Julie Eideham of New York, 6-0, 8-1. Miss Richey defeated Britain's Virginia Wade, 6-3, 6-2, in her quarter-final match.

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### ABA Results

Friday Night

New York	114	Washington	107
(Home)	Johnson 27, Melchioni 1		
Barry 33, Carter 21.			
Indiana 192, Kentucky 100 (Barry)			

menist, bowed out of the night jump at 6-8 and was fourth. Joe Davis of Dallas Baptist was the winner. Paul Gipsoo took the 60-yard high hurdles in 7.2.

**1,500-Meter Record**

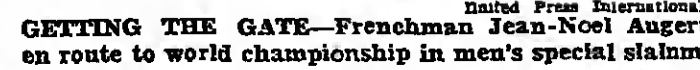
SEATTLE, Feb. 8 (AP).—Doris Brown of Seattle set an unofficial new world's record in the women's 1,500-meter run last night at the Seattle Invitational Indoor Track Meet. She was clocked in 4:21.1, breaking her own world record of 4:33.2 set in 1986.

CARDIFF, Feb. 8 (UPI).—Wales won its opening five-nation Rugby Union International of the season today by beating Scotland, 18-9, today with three goals, one try and a penalty goal to one dropped goal and a try.

Scotland, also beaten by France, spent most of the match on the defensive except for a period of 10 minutes during the first half when it scored all its points to lead 15 at the interval. Wales came back to take the lead with only 10 minutes left.

**LA CALAVADOS**  
JOE TURNER - LOS LATINOS  
LUNCHBOYS - SNACK BAR  
"DINERS BY CANDLELIGHT"  
"OPEN DAY AND NIGHT"  
(Air-Cond.) 481 Ave. Tercera-Ven-de-Sabine  
(Cora, NE George-V) 371-2718. HLL 85-3

(Valued at O.R.I.p.s. Warner)



### Plays Waiting Game in Pr



